The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, No. 70 Fifth venue,

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, per week 15 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage prepaid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: For year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25, postage prepaid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1876. NO. 39.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

WILL IT BE WAR, OR PEACE?

England Not Likely to Interfere

Attitude of the Austrian Government.

Germany Indifferent as to an Armistice

Meeting of Diplomatists in Constantinople.

England's Proposal Urged Upon the Porte.

Montenegro Evacuated by Dervish Pasha

A Turkish Garrison Held as Prisoners of War.

The Great Powers Trying to Disagree.

ENGLAND'S PEACE OUTLOOK—RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM—A SIX WEEKS' ARMISTICE DEMANDED—ATTITUDE OF THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT—GERMANY'S POSITION DEFINED.

LONDON, October 21.—A story that the British Cabinet, at its meeting on Thursday last, decided to occupy Constantinople with 50,000 troops, supported by a heavy fleet, the instant that Russia invades Turkish territory, and that if Germany, Austria or France should oppose this step, it would be the policy of Great Britian to occupy Egypt, was set afloat here yesterday by a Bohemian, who unsuccessfully offered it for sale at two guineas to the newspapers and news agencies, and who stated that he received it from Lord John Manners. The only evidence that England does not look to hostilities is found in the further prorogation of Parliament.

The article in yesterday's *Times*, which stated that the Cabinet at its meeting Thursday night did nothing that can justify fears of British participation in the war, and that England is not called upon either by the text of treaties or by moral obligation to interfere, was unquestionably an official communication.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Paris says: "It is stated here that England has replied to Russia that as she has already supported a six months' armistice she cannot now recommend one of six weeks, but she will not oppose it. No Power appearing willing to take the initiative, the question rests between Turkey and Russia. A solution of this can only be looked for at Constantinople. Diplomatic circles have still hope for a pacific settlement."

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company fr m Vienna says: "Russia has presented to the Porte an ultimatum embracing in substance the following points: First, a six weeks' armistice unconditionally; second, administrative autonomy for Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina; third, the execution of reforms under the supervision of commissioners named by the Great Powers, and to be protected by an armed foreign force."

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: "Two large clubs of the Constitutional party in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Club of the Left and the Club of the Progressionists, held a sitting yesterday on the questions to be put to the ministers respecting the attitude of the Government upon the Eastern question. The majority of both clubs declare against any intervention, occupation or annexation whatever. Some objections as to the competency of the Reichsrath in foreign affairs, hitherto reserved to the deliberation of the Austro-Hungarian delegations, were overruled."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* in a leading article says: "We have no faith in the negotiations nor in the reported understandings between the Powers, and do not believe any of them have abated their pretensions or laid aside their jealousies or modified their policy." The article concludes as follows: "The least sanguine view is at present the safest. We shall only be wisely in believing there is not yet any such concert or understanding between the Powers as may insure Europe against the worst consequences of a war between Turkey and Russia." However, all the Continental bourses today showed the same—or a greater—recovery as the London Stock Exchange, evidencing that returning confidence which the *Pall Mall Gazette* warns its readers against.

BERLIN, October 21.—The *National Zeitung* states that Germany has defined her position upon the armistice question as follows: She is indifferent whether an armistice of six weeks or six months be granted. Therefore her interposition with the object of bringing about an understanding between the Powers on this particular question can avail little. But, on the other hand, Germany never fails to recognize that the object to be arrived at is the restoration of an understanding between the Powers with the view of procuring a durable peace.

The Science of Diplomacy.

MEETING OF AMBASSADORS—THE ENGLISH PROPOSAL URGED UPON THE PORTE—THE SIX MONTHS' ARMISTICE—FRESH DELIBERATIONS AT THE DIVAN EXPECTED.

LONDON, October 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "The ambassadors of the Powers met yesterday at the residence of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador. It is believed they agreed upon common action for procuring an understanding with the Porte regarding an armistice and conditions of peace."

A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The report is current here that the Powers have again collectively urged the Porte's unconditional acceptance of the English proposals."

To-day's dispatches necessitate a serious modification of previous views in regard to the Eastern question. By the confession of the *Times'* Vienna correspondent he was mistaken about the Powers which had declared their acceptance of the six months' armistice. Neither Austria, France nor Italy had notified the Porte of their adhesion to that proposal, though none had objected to it. England alone, therefore, took formal action in its favor. The effect of this is that all the Powers except England remain in a position to urge the Porte to concede the Russian demand. On the other hand, it seems certain that Russia has not the support of either Germany or Austria in the contemplated movement against Bulgaria. The announcement that the Czarowitch will visit the courts at Vienna, Berlin and London seems to indicate that Russia is hesitating to act separately. Anyhow the mission of Colonel Detashkoff, the Czar's Adjutant, to the Emperor of Austria fared no better than that of General Sumarakoff, and the weight of the evidence seems to show that the other Powers have, like England, taken up an expectant attitude in the face of Russia's warlike preparations, for we have also a contradiction of the Russo-Italian alliance from several quarters including an inspired Reuter dispatch from Rome, which says: "Contrary to rumor, Italy, up to the present time, maintains an attitude of reserve." Prince Bismarck is still at Varzin, the Emperor of Austria and Count Andrassy are at Pesth, and the Russian Court at Livadia. At Belgrade it is declared that the Czar's return to St. Petersburg will be the signal for the entry of a Russian army into Bulgaria.

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says: "Intelligence received here states that the Russian War Minister has ordered the concentration of ten army corps. The Grand Duke Michael Nicolajevitch, a brother of the Czar, will take command, and it is said his staff has already been formed."

The *Feather Lloyd* says: "Peace, even now, is still possible; but war between Turkey and Russia, which cannot remain localized, is probable."

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople says: "Friday's article in the London *Times*, and the statement that England was averse to rendering military assistance to the Porte, have produced considerable impression here. It is certain that after the Sultan has received General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, there will be fresh deliberations at the Divan."

A Reuter dispatch from Vienna says: "The Ministerial Center party of the Austrian Reichsrath to-day laid on the table an interpellation signed by 112 members, declaring that an understanding between Austria and Russia on the Eastern question is indispensable."

The Contending Forces.

A TURKISH GARRISON HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR—EFFORTS OF THE SERVIAN ARMY—MONTENEGRO EVACUATED.

LONDON, October 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "Medun has capitulated to the Montenegrins, who hold the Turkish garrison of four hundred men as prisoners of war. The Montenegrins have also taken the guns and ammunition of the Turks."

In the Servian camp, according to the *Times'* Vienna correspondent, the idea of peace is scouted. Fighting continues before Saitschar. The Servians, under General Doctorff, General Tchernayeff's new chief of staff, are endeavoring to drive the Turks from their positions there. The Servians considerably outnumber the Turks, but have not effected anything yet.

A Reuter dispatch from Ragusa says: "Dervish Pasha has evacuated Montenegro. The levy *en masse* which he recently ordered in Albania proved fruitless, only 300 men responding."

A dispatch from Belgrade says General Tchernayeff has transferred his headquarters from Deligrad to Kaonik.

SERIOUS FIGHTING FOR THREE DAYS—THE ADVANTAGE WITH THE TURKS, BUT THE AFFAIR UNDECIDED.

LONDON, October 23.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says the Turkish forces in Servia resumed the offensive on Thursday, and a battle began which lasted three days. It consisted of two distinct operations, one in front of Saitschar and the other on the positions commanding Deligrad. In the latter movement the Turks captured on Thursday thirteen redoubts, great quantities of arms and many prisoners. The fight was long and bloody. The Turks continued to advance. On Saturday there was further fighting. Hafiz and Abdul Pashas opened fire before D'Junis and Fazel Pasha shelled Alexinatz. The Servian forces at D'Junis under Horvatovich were routed with great loss. There are fears that D'Junis, which is the key to the road through the Morava Valley, will fall into the hands of the Turks.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade reports that in the fight near Saitschar the Turks gained the day, having captured Bolevatz. Should the Turks make good their double advance on Paratkin, the Russo-Servian army would be placed in a serious position. The affair is not yet decided.

THE DIPLOMATIC SITUATION STILL PAINFULLY UNCERTAIN.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Vienna announces that the King of Greece left unexpectedly on Sunday for Athens.

The *Times'* correspondent at Belgrade says the diplomatic situation is still painfully uncertain. Preparations for war continue, so does the Russian immigration. He is assured on good authority that twenty-two thousand Russians are recorded by name as having come to Servia.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Russia has abandoned the intention of raising a foreign loan.

The *Times'* Paris dispatch mentions a rumor that the mission of Lord Lofton to Livadia is to inform the Czar that England would not take the initiative in fresh negotiations, but would not feel herself attacked so long as Russia's negotiations struck no blow at the portions of the treaty of 1856 not modified by the conference of 1871. This rumor is not vouched for.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily News* says: Intelligence is received from Constantinople that the Porte will accept a six weeks' armistice, on the condition that the reform projects be not interfered with, and that the *status quo* be maintained in Servia and Montinegro.

A Berlin pdatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says the Czar is to be presented with an address from the Moscow Douma, declaring the readiness of all classes to obey all commands in reference to war for the liberation of the Slaves. Similar addresses have been accepted from town councils throughout the Empire.

Americans in Turkey.

POSITION OF THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES—AMERICANS DO NOT APEAL TO THEIR OWN GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, October 21. The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a long statement which it says is by a person fully entitled to speak on behalf of the whole body of American missionaries in Turkey. The writer says: "The Protestant missionaries do not hesitate to say the Turkish Government affords better assurance of religious liberty than some forms of Christian rule which could replace it. The missionaries have such dread of Russian ascendency that they have requested me confidentially to lay before the Government certain proofs of Russian intolerance, and to solicit Germany to secure from Russia guarantees of religious liberty before consenting to the abandonment of Turkey, or Russian occupation. The missionaries appealed to Germany because America's policy of non-intervention in European affairs precludes her treating the question by diplomacy."

PAUL GERARD DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED IN A DUEL.

LONDON, October 23.—The *Standard's* Paris special reports a duel fought on Swiss territory between Vicompte Baruel Des Roches and Paul Gerard. The latter was dangerously wounded in the breast, and his life is in danger. The affair was the result of a political quarrel.

Great Britain.

COTTON SPINNERS VOTE NOT TO STRIKE.

LONDON, October 32.—The operative cotton spinners of Blackburn have decided to withdraw their notices, and practically the dispute in North and Northwestern Lancashire is at an end.

Africa.

THE WAR IN DAHOMEY.

LONDON, October 21.—Advices from Cape Coast Castle to October 5 announce that the Dahomians are threatening Grandopo. They have taken two adjacent villages, killing all the men, and carrying off eighty women and children.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, October 22.—Arrived, the steamers City of Berlin, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia.

PLYMOUTH, October 22.—Arrived, the Wieland, from New York.

HURRICANE ON THE ATLANTIC.

Heavy Gale Off Key West—The Steamship City of Houston—The Storm at Havana.

KEY WEST, October 20.—The gale which set in yesterday broke at eleven o'clock last night. The wind attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour. Nothing can be seen this morning of the steam-tug Godfrey Kleber, from Philadelphia for Galveston, before reported ashore on a reef. The weather is hazy. The steamship City of Houston is ashore half out of water at Boca Chica. She left New York October 14th, for Galveston. She will probably come off after lightering. All on board were saved. Mr. Albury, a passenger, died last night.

HAVANA, October 20.—A fearful hurricane prevailed here all last night. Telegraphic communication throughout the whole island is interrupted. The lines connecting with the cable are down, but will be repaired immediately if the weather allows. The barometer is still very low, and there are signs of another hurricane. The wind varies from northeast by east to northeast. None of the American vessels in the harbor have suffered thus far. In this city several buildings have been severely damaged, and many trees in the public parks are down. One of the walls and the roof of the new theater of Payret, now constructing, were destroyed.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Schooner Robbed by Masked Robbers.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The schooner Joseph Marsh was boarded on Friday night in Long Island Sound, between Ricket's Island and College Point, by nine masked desperadoes, who overpowered and robbed the crew of everything valuable and escaped.

White Citizens of Charleston Will Ask General Ruger for Troops.

CHARLESTON, October 22. — Rioting demonstrations of negroes, generally supposed to be the result of the Cainhoy affair, are reported from various points of Charleston county. A second demonstration of armed negroes at Mount Pleasant village, opposite Charleston, is causing great alarm to the white residents, who will petition General Ruger for troops.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising barometer, cold west to north winds, cloudy and rainy followed by partly cloudy weather.

The interments at Savannah yesterday were seven, three from yellow fever.

Three feet of snow has fallen in the mountains near Salt Lake City within a few days.

The corner stone of the new Masonic Temple at Omaha, was laid on Saturday with the usual ceremonies. The procession of the brotherhood was fine.

It is announced that the British Government intend to present the St. George House, at the Centennial grounds, to the city of Philadelphia, after the close of the Exhibition.

The Hebrew Orphan Asylum, an imposing new edifice on Calverton Heights, about two miles northwest of Baltimore, was dedicated yesterday with solemn religious ceremonies.

The cash admissions at the Centennial on Saturday were as follows: Fifty cents, 72,150; at twenty-five cents, 821. The cash receipts of the week just closed were the heaviest of the Exhibition, the number of admissions footing up 614,725 at fifty cents each.

The Board of Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Church convened in Baltimore in annual session on Saturday. The object of the meeting was to arrange details and fix the programme for their annual visitations to different churches under their charge, and to confer with the Boards of Education, Missions, Finance and Publication, which bodies were also in session.

TWELVE SHIPS LOST AT SEA.

Disaster to the Arctic Whaling Fleet.

Terrible Calamity in the Arctic Ocean—Twelve Ships Reported Wrecked in the Ice—Several of the Crews Lost—Graphic Story of the Fearful Disaster—How the Sailors Attempted to Escape to Land.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—The whaling bark Florence arrived this afternoon from the Arctic ocean, with 190 men on board, being a part of the crews of the Arctic whaling fleets, twelve of which she reported lost in the ice, with a portion of the crews. The remaining survivors have gone to Honolulu on the bark Three Brothers. The following is a synopsis of the written reports of the masters of the fleet: On our arrival in Behrings sea we found plenty of ice and extreme weather, and but few whales were taken in the first part of the season. We commenced taking walrus on June 1, and the vessels engaged soon got all they had casks for. Between the 20th of July and the 1st of August the ships worked over to the east shore, and so north toward Point Barrow, as fast as the ice opened. The bark Arctic was crushed by the ice on July 7in off Sea Horse Island, eighteen miles from the Bend. The crew escaped to the shore and finally were taken on board by the bark Onward, and subsequently distributed among the fleet, Captain Whitney going on board the bark Rainbow. About the 1st of August the fleet, fourteen in number, reached Point Barrow. The Northern Light and Norman remained south walrusing, and escaped the disaster that followed. We had to stand from Point Barrow several times, owing to the ice standing on shore. August 14 a breeze from the north and northwest broke up the ice. Whales made their appearance, and soon all the ships were actively engaged northeast of Point Barrow. The wind held from the west to northeast until the night of August 16, when it began blowing fresh from east-southeast. The ships stood in shore and anchored, to avoid drifting ice. On the evening of the 19th the wind increased and hauled to the north, bringing the ice on shore, and we were under the south side of Point Barrow, where we found a lee for four hours, but on the ebb tide were obliged to go to sea south as far as Cape Smith. The Rainbow and Three Brothers remained at Point Barrow for the next three days. The whales were numerous at Cape Smith and the vessels were busy taking them.

In the meantime a wind set in from the west, which caused an uneasy feeling. The space occupied by the vessels extended seven or eight miles off the shore running parallel with the land south. This kept steadily closing. On the 23d the wind freshened from west-northwest, and all the vessels except the Rainbow and Three Brothers, who were still anchored at Point Barrow, were compelled by a drift of ice and beat to the southwest. In the afternoon the wind began hauling south of west, but we still hoped before the ice closed on us to reach the open sea, or at least the Sea Horse Islands, where we could find shelter. At sunset the ice stopped our progress. On the morning of the 24th a thick fog set in. Fifty miles of heavy ice packed and reached along the whole coast. About two miles to leeward the ships were all lying in an open strip of water. Between that and the shore Bell Island, numbering under, when she ran near the shore and anchored. The ice closed around her, and a large berg grounded south of her and formed a breakwater, behind which she lay. The bark Florence drifted up to Cape Smith and got under the lee of the grounded iceberg, which proved their salvation. Captain Shallenberger, St. George, Cornelius Howland, and barks Camili, James Allen and Onward were inclosed by pack ice during the afternoon, and drifted for seven hours, finally between the Woodyard Refuge inlets. The ship Marengo, under all sail, got within three or four ship lengths of open water when the ice closed on her. We neared Point Barrow the current slackened, and for two days we drifted slowly. The Rainbow and Three Brothers, under Point Barrow, lay in smooth water. The masters of our distress, but were unable to render any assistance. The Marengo, St. George and Barrow, Barrow, Barrow, Barrow ashore, intending to follow with others containing provisions and supplies in case of disaster, but owing to the ice starting afresh were unable to do so. On the 26th the first officer of the Three Brothers, with a boat's crew, took the wife of Captain Hackmott off the bark Acors Barns to his own ship for safety. The next day the St. George's men attempted to haul a boat ashore over the ice, but were caught in a fog. Thirteen of them got on board the Rainbow and Three Brothers, and the others regained the ship, except one, who perished. Next day the thirteen men tried to get back to the St. George but never reached here; eleven were rescued by Captain Owen, of the Three Brothers; the other two were frozen to death on the ice. Provisions are now very prodigious, the ships being held helplessly in the ice, and drifting rapidly to the northeast. August 28, reached the end of the bank, and the current turned to east. The ships at Point Barrow were no longer visible, and the situation was worse than ever, the only hope being an easterly gale. August 29, found ourselves off Point Tangent; the crew of the Marengo attempted to get ashore, but returned unsuccessful. The next day the masters held a council on the ice and concluded there was no further hope of saving the ships, some of which were already badly nipped by the ice. This was only a touch of what might be expected. The ships altogether had about three months' provisions, not enough to last through the winter. After a full discussion, and seeing no way out of the difficulty, it was decided that the only way to save the lives of all was to reach the land before escape became impossible. September 5th was the day chosen for starting. The ships were then forty-five miles from land and abreast of the west head of Smith Bay. September 5th, all being ready on board the C. Holland, St. George, Marengo, Desmond, James Allen, Acors Barns, and Onward, the signal for departure was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition. The baggage consisted of about twenty five days' rations of bread and meat, a change of clothing and a blanket for each man. Everything else but guns and ammunition was left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside of the ground ice to navigate the boats southward, and so reach the two ships which were supposed to be outside of the pack. We left at 3 P. M. We would first carry the baggage a half mile or so ahead, then return and drag the boats along. The ice was very rough in places, and many holes, which would not bear the weight of a man, were encountered. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from cold. The first night we camped on the ice about four miles from the ships. The next morning we resumed the march in a blinding snow storm from the northeast. The prospect was most discouraging. Several of the men deserted and return toward the ships, where numbers of the crews remained who refused to face the hardship and journey toward the land. Of their fate we know nothing. On September 6th we reached a strip of open water, and we launched our boats and pulled toward the land. All that day and the next we kept working through and over the ice, and at eight P. M. made land two miles west of Point Targent. We continued working along the shore, and at noon on the 9th sighted the Three Brothers and Rainbow at Point Barrow, and reached them before night. We found the ice all solid beyond, and the only chance of escape was to drag boats overland to the open sea, a distance, as afterward proved, of 120 miles. We made sleds and attempted the journey, but on reaching Cape Smith we found the bark Florence there.

After consultation, it was decided that any effort to proceed would be madness, and preparations were commenced for wintering as best could at Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource for our food, and work was commenced on the house. On the night of September 13th the ice began to break up before a strong east wind, and on the next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands, with the baggage, were put on board; ran down the coast and found the Clara Bell frozen fast in the ice. Her Captain said he would stay by her till the 17th, when, if there was no prospect of getting out, he would leave in the boats for clear water, where the Florence was to wait for him. Made Sea Horse Island that night; then next night made Wainwright's inlet. Waited there for the crew of the Clara Bell and to get water. On the afternoon of the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow, which had escaped from Point Barrow, joined the former, bringing the crew of the Clara Bell, which remained fast in the ice, with no hopes of getting out. A part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers, and a rendezvous appointed at St. Lawrence bay, where they would call for water. Both arrived there on the 23d, and left next day for San Francisco, the Three Brothers for Honolulu. Following is a list of the abandoned vessels: Barks Onward and Clara Bell, San Francisco; ships St. George and Marengo and barks Cornelius Holland, James Allen and Java, of New Bedford; ship Camilla and barkentine Josephine, of Boston; bark Acors, Barnes, New London and the Hawaiian barks Desmound and Arctic. The vessels had on board altogether 1,000 pounds of oil, beside a large amount of whalebones and ivory. It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hope can be obtained of the rescue of the ships or those who remained on board of them. All are undoubtedly lost and carried away to the northeast in the immense ice-pack which closed them in for miles around.

W. H. Kelly, Master of the Marengo, B. F. Homan, of the Howland; F. S. Hickworth, of the Acors Barnes; J. Keenan, of the James Allen; Jas. H. Knowles, of the St. George; E. A. Ludlow, of the Camelia; T. W. Williams, of the Clara Bell; George T. Lary, of the Josephine, and Ezra B. Lapham, of the Onward.

NEW BEDFORD, October 22.—The loss on the New Bedford whalers in the Arctic is nearly $500,000, mostly insured in Boston and New York offices, Boyleston, New England, Washington and Manufacturers'.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 22.—The masters of the abandoned Arctic fleet express uncertainty as to a number of names of the men who stayed by the ships or returned to them after beginning the homeward trip, but so far as can be ascertained it seems probable that about fifty or sixty were left behind, most of whom were Kanakas.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS., October 22.—An experienced ship owner gives the following list of estimates of the values of vessels lost, not including the oil and bone that may have been taken: Acors Barnes, J. H. Bartlett & Sons, agents, $36,000; Camilla, Swift & Allen, $36,000; Cornelius Howland, Swift & Perry, $40,000; James Allen, Sideon Allen & Son, $36,000; Java second, Joshua C. Hitch, $26,000; Josephine, Swift & Perry, $40,000; Marengo, J. H. Bartlett & Sons, $40,000; Mount Wallaston, Swift & Allen, $32,000; Onward, Mathew Howland, $40,000; St. George, George & Mathew Howland, $36,000. The Clara Bell is said to be worth $24,000, Arctic $32,000, Desmond $24,000. Both agents and insurance companies decline at present to give a statement of the insurance, but it is well known that all New Bedford vessels are well insured.

THE UNRELIABLE SIOUX.

Red Cloud's Band Leave the Agency—Flundering and Raiding Expeditions—The Issue of Rations Stopped—Movements of Sitting Bull.

CHEYENNE, October 22.—Advices from Red Cloud Agency to the 20th, are as follows: Immediately after the Commissioners left the agency recently, the Indians moved and camped about twenty-five miles away, sending in only squaws and a few bucks on issue days to draw rations. They were so far away that no information could be had as to their movements or doings, and doubtless many of them were off on raiding and plundering expeditions. Word was sent to them by Captain Smith, the acting United States Agent, to come into the agency and have their rations issued to them. Meanwhile General Crook and several of his staff arrived there, and word was immediately sent to these Indians that no more rations would be issued until they came into the agency where they belonged and remained. Yesterday was issue day, and very few were present. Red Cloud was present, but not his band, and he also refused to receive rations. The ultimatum sent them will not be receded from in the smallest degree, and unless it is complied with trouble is anticipated. Lieutenant Chase, with one hundred cavalry, left Fort Russell yesterday to intercept the raiding bands operating in the vicinity of the Chug.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The following telegram was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:

FORT PECK, MONTANA, Oct. 13, 1876. *via* BISMARCK, DAKOTA.

To the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

Messengers from Sitting Bull's camp report that the entire hostile camp has crossed the Yellowstone at the mouth of Big Horn, and are now en route for this place. They claim to want peace. What course shall I pursue toward them?

THOMAS T. MITCHELL, Indian Agent.

After consultation with General Sherman, instructions were telegraphed to Agent Mitchell this afternoon as follows: Inform Sitting Bull that the only condition of peace is his surrender, when he will be treated as a prisoner of war. Issue no rations except after such surrender, and when fully satisfied that the Indians can be left in safety, make early preparations to defend the agency stores and property. The military will co-operate as far as possible.

S. A. GALPIN,
Acting Secretary.

CHEYENNE, WY., October 22.—The telegraph line to Fetterman, which has been down since the 15th, proves to have been the work of the Indians. The wire neared Point Barrow the current slackened, and for two days we drifted slowly. The Rainbow and Three Brothers, under Point Barrow, lay in smooth water. The masters of our distress, but were unable to render any assistance. The Marengo, St. George and Barrow, Barrow, Barrow, Barrow ashore, intending to follow with others containing provisions and supplies in case of disaster, but owing to the ice starting afresh were unable to do so. On the 26th the first officer of the Three Brothers, with a boat's crew, took the wife of Captain Hackmott off the bark Acors Barns to his own ship for safety. The next day the St. George's men attempted to haul a boat ashore over the ice, but were caught in a fog. Thirteen of them got on board the Rainbow and Three Brothers, and the others regained the ship, except one, who perished. Next day the thirteen men tried to get back to the St. George but never reached here; eleven were rescued by Captain Owen, of the Three Brothers; the other two were frozen to death on the ice. Provisions are now very prodigious, the ships being held helplessly in the ice, and drifting rapidly to the northeast. August 28, reached the end of the bank, and the current turned to east. The ships at Point Barrow were no longer visible, and the situation was worse than ever, the only hope being an easterly gale. August 29, found ourselves off Point Targent; the crew of the Marengo attempted to get ashore, but returned unsuccessful. The next day the masters held a council on the ice and concluded there was no further hope of saving the ships, some of which were already badly nipped by the ice. This was only a touch of what might be expected. The ships altogether had about three months' provisions, not enough to last through the winter. After a full discussion, and seeing no way out of the difficulty, it was decided that the only way to save the lives of all was to reach the land before escape became impossible. September 5th was the day chosen for starting. The ships were then forty-five miles from land and abreast of the west head of Smith Bay. September 5th, all being ready on board the C. Holland, St. George, Marengo, Desmond, James Allen, Acors Barns, and Onward, the signal for departure was given. The boats had been put in the best possible condition. The baggage consisted of about twenty five days' rations of bread and meat, a change of clothing and a blanket for each man. Everything else but guns and ammunition was left on board. The main hope was to find open water enough inside of the ground ice to navigate the boats southward, and so reach the two ships which were supposed to be outside of the pack. We left at 3 P. M. We would first carry the baggage a half mile or so ahead, then return and drag the boats along. The ice was very rough in places, and many holes, which would not bear the weight of a man, were encountered. Many of the men fell through and suffered much from cold. The first night we camped on the ice about four miles from the ships. The next morning we resumed the march in a blinding snow storm from the northeast. The prospect was most discouraging. Several of the men deserted and return toward the ships, where numbers of the crews remained who refused to face the hardship and journey toward the land. Of their fate we know nothing. On September 6th we reached a strip of open water, and we launched our boats and pulled toward the land. All that day and the next we kept working through and over the ice, and at eight P. M. made land two miles west of Point Targent. We continued working along the shore, and at noon on the 9th sighted the Three Brothers and Rainbow at Point Barrow, and reached them before night. We found the ice all solid beyond, and the only chance of escape was to drag boats overland to the open sea, a distance, as afterward proved, of 120 miles. We made sleds and attempted the journey, but on reaching Cape Smith we found the bark Florence there.

After consultation, it was decided that any effort to proceed would be madness, and preparations were commenced for wintering as best could at Point Barrow. The boats were prepared for whaling, as that was the only resource for our food, and work was commenced on the house. On the night of September 13th the ice began to break up before a strong east wind, and on the next day the Florence was able to get under way. All hands, with the baggage, were put on board; ran down the coast and found the Clara Bell frozen fast in the ice. Her Captain said he would stay by her till the 17th, when, if there was no prospect of getting out, he would leave in the boats for clear water, where the Florence was to wait for him. Made Sea Horse Island that night; then next night made Wainwright's inlet. Waited there for the crew of the Clara Bell and to get water. On the afternoon of the 18th the Three Brothers and Rainbow, which had escaped from Point Barrow, joined the former, bringing the crew of the Clara Bell, which remained fast in the ice, with no hopes of getting out. A part of the people in the Florence were then put on board the Three Brothers, and a rendezvous appointed at St. Lawrence bay, where they would call for water. Both arrived there on the 23d, and left next day for San Francisco, the Three Brothers for Honolulu. Following is a list of the abandoned vessels: Barks Onward and Clara Bell, San Francisco; ships St. George and Marengo and barks Cornelius Holland, James Allen and Java, of New Bedford; ship Camilla and barkentine Josephine, of Boston; bark Acors, Barnes, New London and the Hawaiian barks Desmound and Arctic. The vessels had on board altogether 1,000 pounds of oil, beside a large amount of whalebones and ivory. It is the undivided opinion of every master that no hope can be obtained of the rescue of the ships or those who remained on board of them. All are undoubtedly lost and carried away to

OHIO.

Official Vote at the Late Election—Republican Majority on Congressional Vote 12,331.

COLUMBUS, October 22.—The full official returns of the late election, received by the Secretary of State and furnished by him this evening, are as follows:

ON SECRETARY OF STATE.

Barnes, Republican	318,176
Bell, Democrat	311,273
Chapman, Prohibition	1,893
Barnes' majority	6,356

ON SUPREME JUDGE.

Boynton, Republican	318,730
Finck, Democrat	309,123
Gage, Prohibition	2,065
Boynton's majority	9,607

ON MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Evans, Republican	321,241
Clourh, Democrat	310,748
Schumaker, Prohibition	2,194
Evans' majority	7,995

The majority on members elected to Congress are as follows:

First district—Sayler, Democrat, majority 670.

Second district, Banning, Democrat, 75.

Third, Gardner, Republican, 496.

Fourth, McMahon, Democrat, 96.

Fifth, Rice, Democrat, 7,895.

Sixth, Cox, Republican, 1,915.

Seventh, Dickey, Democrat, 1,341.

Eighth, Keifer, Republican, 3,738.

Ninth, Jones, Republican, 793.

Tenth, Foster, Republican, 270.

Eleventh, Neal, Republican, 674.

Twelfth, Ewing, Democrat, 5,087.

Thirteenth, Southard, Republican, 3,064.

Fourteenth, Finley, Democrat, 5,587.

Fifteenth, Van Voorhis, Republican, 504.

Sixteenth, Danford, Republican, 2,252.

Seventeenth, McKinley, Republican, 3,304.

Eighteenth, Monroe, Republican, 4,134.

Nineteenth, Garfield, Republican, 8,663.

Twentieth, Townsend, Republican, 3,373.

This shows a Republican majority on the Congressional vote of 12,331.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 22, 1876.

TWEED AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.

The *Herald* publishes an account of Tweed's sojourn in Cuba. It appears that Tweed, with his companion, Hunt, suddenly landed on the coast near Santiago, on the 11th of June; that they went to Santiago, when Tweed was detained until July 25th for the purpose of investigation by the Spanish authorities of his passport under the name of John Secor from the American State Department, which bore a date early in April, some four months after the escape from Ludlow street jail. The escape to Vigo and arrest there are well known. Hunt is now said to be Tweed's son-in-law, Mr. Maginnes, of New Orleans, with whose appearance a photograph of Hunt agrees perfectly.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large paint shop of the Michigan Central Railroad Company at Grand Junction, Michigan, was burned last night, with its contents, consisting of several new cars. Total loss $25,000.

Steinway's Victory and Laurels.

The following official report of the Judges of Awards, accompanying the Medal, shows *conclusively* that the *highest honors* in the gift of the Centennial authorities were *unanimously* awarded to STEINWAY & SONS, viz:

"For greatest concert capacity in Grand Pianos, as also highest degree of excellence, in all their styles of pianos, viz.: largest volume, purity and duration of tone, and extraordinary carrying capacity, with precision and durability of mechanism; also, novel disposition of the strings and construction, and bracing of the metal frame."

The report then minutely describes and emphatically endorses the six principal patented improvement which have made the Steinway

THE STANDARD PIANOS OF THE WORLD.

Referring to Steinway's exhibit in Machinery Hall of samples of hardware, metal frames and patent tubular actions, the report further states:

"These articles of composite metal show the *highest perfection of finish and workmanship* and the *greatest* firmness and uniformity of metal structure, a steel-like and sounding quality with a tensile strength exceeding 5,000 pounds per square centimetre, as demonstrated by actual test. The full metal frames of cupola shape possess an *unequalled degree* of resistance, permitting a vastly increased tension of strings without the slightest danger of break or crack in said metal frames, thereby *considerably increasing the vibratory power, and augmenting the lasting qualities* of their instruments." d*

COMPANION PICTURES.

Orders from Governor Smith, of Georgia, and General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina—An Apparent Conflict of Authority, but Perfect Unity of Purpose—A Lesson for Northern Republicans Who Waver.

NEW YORK, October 22.—The *Herald's* Atlanta special says: Governor Smith has submitted to the Attorney General of Georgia the question of the constitutionality of Attorney General Taft's order and the enforcement act. It is an open secret that the State Attorney General believes both unconstitutional and will so decide, whereupon the Governor will instruct the Georgia militia to obey no orders except from their own commissioned officers. This will be construed to relieve any citizen of Georgia becoming part of a posse when called upon by United States deputy marshals.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 22.—General Hampton, in a speech at Aiken, told the people to offer no resistance to arrests, but to submit quietly to everything. If the United States soldiers are ordered to fire upon the people, the latter must not resist, but bare their breasts and be willing to die for the good of the country. [The citizens of Georgia will cross the border and do the bloody work.—ED. COM.]

CASUALTIES.

Railroad Collision—Two Persons Killed.

KEENE, N. H., October 23.—The down freight on the Cheshire Railroad was run into by an engine going up, about five miles from this place, and Henry M. Staples, engineer, and Lewis Phillips, fireman, of the freight engine, killed.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Grand Demonstration in Honor of the Nomination of Captain Shallenberger.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 21, 1876.

The Republican torchlight procession at Rochester, last night, in honor of the nomination of Captain Wm. S. Shallenberger for Congress,

The Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1876.

IT looks as though the Russian bear had outwitted the English lion.

THE foreign exports from Philadelphia, last week, amounted to $1,124,818.

SYMPATHY with criminals is crime. The bowels of the *Post* yearn toward the "rifle club" cut throats of South Carolina.

THE imports at New York last week were very light, $3,786,000, contrasting with a heavy export movement of produce, $6,138,000.

IT TURNS out that General JOE HOOKER'S signature to the late "call" for a Democratic Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Albany, N. Y., was *forged*. "Reform is necessary."

HON. R. STOCKETT MATHEWS will speak in this city on Friday evening next. The bare announcement of this fact is enough. An effort will be made to secure Exposition Hall for him.

THE political editor of the Democratic organ in this city, whose mind is subject to an unconscious bias which renders it impossible for him to tell the truth except with a fraudulent intent, has borrowed the suit in which ANANIAS bit the dust.

WADE HAMPTON intimates in his speeches that the Pennsylvania Democrats are for *free trade*. We don't believe this is true of the rank and file of that party in this State, but he seems to have pretty accurately gauged the measure of JAMES H. HOPKINS.

WHEN MARYATT, in one of his novels, made one of his characters say that another one had eaten a great deal of "flapdoodle," and explained that "flapdoodle" was "the stuff on which fools are fed," it is thought that he had prophetic reference to the *Post* and its readers.

AMERICAN commerce is bound to receive a tremendous impetus from the revelations of the Centennial Exposition. It fairly startles the old countries of Europe to perceive that we are ready to beat them, both in quality and in price, on what they had considered their monopolies of production. Except for protection we should never have occupied this vantage ground.

THE *Labor Tribune*, influenced by HOPKINS' persuasions, and in his interest, manufactures the bold lie that Mr. ERRETT was responsible for the supply of arms furnished to the Italian miners in the coal riots. Mr. ERRETT is as innocent as a lamb of any knowledge of that transaction. We take it upon ourselves to give the story an emphatic contradiction, and to characterize the author of it as a wilful falsifier.

ACCORDING to the State census taken last year, there are 855,527 people in Louisiana, of whom 404,916 are white, and 450,611 are colored. More of the whites than of the blacks are not voters. There is thus a large Republican majority in Louisiana, most of the white voters being Democrats, and nearly all of the colored voters Republicans. That State cannot possibly be carried by the Democrats except through the agencies of fraud and terrorism.

EVEN so sober and conservative a journal as the Boston *Advertiser* argues that "the immediate result of a change from a Republican administration to a Democratic administration, which has had no experience in the conduct of national affairs, under the conditions of a great national debt and a changed system of industry throughout the whole country, and especially in the Southern section, would be uncertainty and unsettlement." How do the business men of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania like the picture?

UNITED States Marshal WALLACE, of South Carolina, whose report of the recent collision between the whites and blacks at Cainboy, in that State, made it perfectly clear that the Democrats took the initiative in acts of violence and fired the first volley, is a native South Carolinian, and is a very discreet and cool-headed, as well as a very courageous and conscientious man. He is a son of Congressman WALLACE, of that State, and, like his father, has been thoroughly tried in the furnace of rebel rancor and proscription.

THE silly story started by the New York *Sun* that $50,000 has been sent into this district to Mr. ERRETT, to help in his election, is too ridiculous for contradiction. It has been trumped up solely for the purpose of diverting attention from the supplies sent into these districts by the Free Trade League; and if any one is foolish enough to believe such a foolish lie, we take this occasion to say that not a dollar has been sent into this district to the Republican candidate from any quarter or for any purpose whatever.

THE gold and wheat markets have responded promptly to the more pacific temper of the latest cable advices, and prices have subsided nearly to the level at which they rested before the flurry. Gold opened in New York on Saturday at 109¾, and, after a few spasmodic attempts to get the price up again, it reached 110¾, ultimately subsiding to 110. At the Produce Exchange the prices fell to about the rates of the earlier part of the week. Nobody mourns, save the financial genius of the Bourbon organ in this city. He is in a state of unconsolable dispersion at the unaccountable dispersion of the phantom cloud which his measly imagination had conjured so portentously above the horizon. It is sad.

TILDEN holds to the opinion that every man in the United States, army who marched on the soil of a Southern State was liable to damages in an action of trespass. Congressman RIDDLE read this opinion of TILDEN, and hastened to act upon it when he introduced the bill instructing the Secretary of War to "allow any reasonable compensation to *all* citizens of the United States for the use and occupation of their property by the United States army, or any part thereof during the late civil war." The rebels are to be paid under this bill "for the rental value of the property occupied." See to it by your votes, people of the Keystone State, that you are never taxed to pay *such* damages.

HERE is a pertinent illustration of the difference between Democratic and Republican public credit: In December, 1860, the United States Government made proposals for a loan of five millions of dollars on an issue of bonds bearing an interest of twelve per cent; $1,500,000 were taken through the solicitation of a prominent man of New York city; the remainder was taken afterwards at par. A new loan has been recently negotiated by the present Administration at four and one-half per cent., of which over forty millions has been placed, and it is now above par. If the elections go as we believe they will, all the money that the United States Government may want can be had at four per cent., saving so much taxation.

WADE HAMPTON, in a recent speech to his White League followers, said:

> You pay much more for some things because heavy duty is imposed on them to protect manufacturers in this country, when if that duty were removed from these goods of foreign manufacture they would be much cheaper. The Democratic party goes for free trade, free votes and free men.

Of course this chivalrous liar knows perfectly well that the people of that State are now buying their goods at lower prices than they ever did before. Cotton goods are protected, woolen goods are protected, hardware, cutlery, castings of all kinds, farm tools, hats, boots and shoes, are all protected, and yet are all sold at lower prices than they have been purchased for many years.

ELSEWHERE we publish the gist of a letter to the New York *Times*, printed in Saturday's issue of that paper, which throws a further flood of light on the wonderful nature of TILDEN'S crooked financial genius. The writer of the communication is an ex-Director of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, who has had in the past intimate business relations with TILDEN. He gives the details of a dozen separate items of income accruing to TILDEN between 1862 and 1868, and amounting to at least $174,000, not a cent of which was included in TILDEN'S income tax returns, while there is positive evidence that those earned in 1862 and 1863 could not possibly have been taken into account in preparing the sworn returns of these years. It is mighty interesting reading.

WHAT can be thought of a man who, occupying a prominent position in this community all through the rebellion, is driven, at this late day, to the necessity of quoting from a speech which he claims to have delivered in a neighboring county, to prove that he was not disloyal—that he really did express sympathy for the Union in its terrible struggle for existence? JAMES H. HOPKINS, at the meeting held in the Twenty-first ward, on Friday evening last, quoted extracts from a speech purporting to have been made by him in Washington county, to show that the sentiments he then uttered were patriotic. Why should there be any question as to where he stood in that crisis? Men who were "trooly loil," as the *Post* is wont to express it, have no occasion to bolster up their record by reading questionable extracts from apocryphal speeches.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM.

The conundrum which now puzzles the inquiring men in political circles is, Where does the money come from for the Democratic campaign in this county?

It is notorious that money is being poured out by the Democracy in this county like water; and it is equally notorious that the money has not been raised here. Some six thousand men have been equipped with caps, capes, leggings and torches, and the men so equipped are not able to bear the expense. The first parade of these men did not cost less than $25,000 and not one cent of this sum was raised in Allegheny county.

Where, then, did it come from? HOPKINS, in 1874, contributed the munificent sum of $35 to the expenses of that campaign—at least so it is said; and as he has not probably grown any more liberal since then, it is not likely that *he* furnished the spondulicks; and the idea of collecting any such sum as was spent on that parade, from the local candidates or their political friends, is too ridiculous to be heeded. The hat has not been passed around; and it is reasonably certain that the money has been sent here from some point outside the county.

Who, then, is interested enough to spend $50,000 in Allegheny county in rallying its local Democracy? The object of such expenditure is not to carry Pennsylvania for TILDEN, for there has been no such liberality shown in any other part of the State. This lavish expenditure of money is confined to Allegheny county alone, and it can have but one object—the election of the Democratic candidates for Congress.

The question then recurs Who, outside of this State, have interest enough in the election of HOPKINS and COCHRAN to contribute so large a sum for their success? There can be but one answer to this question: *The Free Trade League, at New York, is the only combination having a direct interest in their election, and it is from that body the money comes.*

That this Free Trade League raises money to influence elections is too well known to be denied; and that it has made common cause with TILDEN, in disbursing it for that end, has been so openly charged, without denial, we may safely conclude it is true.

To carry these two Allegheny districts for the Democratic candidates would be glory enough for the Free Trade League. These districts represent the largest manufacturing interest in the West, and have done more, under a protective tariff, to break down the importation of British fabrics than any other two districts in the country. The election of the Republican candidates here would but intensify the demand for the continuance of protection, while the election of the Democratic candidates would be hailed all over the country and the world as the triumph of free trade in the very home of the friends of protection.

It is no answer to this to say that the Democratic candidates here have both avowed themselves as the friends of protection. No one, outside of Allegheny county, pays any heed to that. DALLAS, in 1844, was also an avowed tariff man; yet in 1846 he gave his casting vote in favor of free trade. A Democratic protectionist is a political monstrosity. Democracy and free trade are convertible terms, and every Democrat elected to Congress, no matter what his professions, will be claimed for free trade, regardless of what his professed sentiments may be. When NAAMAN the Syrian professed conversion to the worship of the true God, he reserved to himself the privilege of bowing himself down in the house of RIMMON when his master went to worship there; and every Democratic Congressman from Pennsylvania reserves the privilege to himself, when his master, the national Democracy, goes into the house of free trade to worship, of bowing himself in worship of that Democratic image.

At any rate, the moral and political effect of the election of two Democratic representatives from here would be in favor of free trade. The argument throughout the land would naturally conclude, from such a result, that our people do not any longer care for protection; and that, if a county so much interested in protection as Allegheny is, does not think enough of its interests to elect representative tariff men, such as the Republican candidates are known to be, there will be little reason for standing any longer by the protective principle.

The Free Trade League knows this well enough, and hence its determination to promote the election of HOPKINS and COCHRAN. It can afford to spend $50,000 here for their benefit; and the Democracy of this county are just the "byes" to spend it. They have been lucky in finding the men with shekels enough to gratify them; and, as long as the supply lasts, they will continue to flourish in parades and outward show. But how about Republicans co-operating with them? Are there any such? We cannot believe it. No Republican *can* permit himself to help the Free Trade League, and no true Republican will.

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE!

Under the above caption the *Post* of Saturday republishes from the New York *Sun* the following, which, there is no doubt, was originally written in the *Post* sanctum:

HOW IT IS TO BE DONE.

The following from the New York *Sun* tells the *modus operandi* for carrying the Twenty-second district for TILDEN. After referring to the attempt to purchase a few men who claim to be Democrats, but who are not, and the failure of Errett's friends and managers to secure his election in this way, the *Sun* goes on to say:

"It has therefore been determined between them to devote $1,000 to each of fifty election districts to corrupt the election officers, who will stuff the ballot-boxes and make false returns. With this view purchasable material is now being hunted up to put on the election boards, but Mr. Hopkins and his friends are wide-awake, and the plot will fail, except, perhaps, in a few districts.

"The plan of Errett and his friends is to have the poll books and returns in the purchased districts made up in advance, and the ballots to correspond prepared. On these ballots Tilden and all the other Democrats are to receive the usual Democratic vote, while Hopkins' name is to be erased and Errett's substituted. When the polls close the fixed ballots are to be made to correspond with the number of voters on the poll books, and the ballots actually cast taken from the ballot box and the fraudulent ones substituted. Then, to give it a show of fairness and honesty, prominent Democrats in each district are to be admitted to see the count made, which will be fair enough, as the ballots will be fixed for the result."

How fortunate this diabolical arrangement has thus early come to light! It is obviously a regular TITUS OATES or "Gunpowder Plot" to carry the election, and a leather medal should at once be presented to the man who found it out. It is clear that the *Post* man, to his accomplishment as a "gold" operator, adds the detective genius of a VIDOCQ. He is a man of parts, and what he or his candidate HOPKINS don't know all about, is evidently not worth knowing. Mr. HOPKINS and his friends are "wide awake," are they? Mr. ERRETT, according to these new style of wide-awakes, is to have "fixed ballots" or ammunition, prepared in advance, with HOPKINS' named erased, and his own substituted. These are to be put into the box, and the regular votes taken out. For this purpose Mr. ERRETT will, as the *Post* says, contribute anywhere from five to ten thousand dollars—a mere bagatelle—to purchase up HOPKINS Democrats, who may be in the election boards.

Such is the preposterous sort of campaign literature the Democratic organ daily indulges in. Let the *Post* and Mr. HOPKINS by all means, however, keep their eyes wide open, and put on their most powerful gold eye glasses, on November 7th. The ballots will be "fixed"—not as the *Post* in its mad frenzy charges, by fraud or artifice, or the purchase of Democratic votes, but by the unbought suffrages of the staunch Republican supporters of Mr. ERRETT in the Twenty-second district. They are determined no longer to be placed in a false position by being represented in Congress by a man not only now disloyal to his own party on the tariff issue, but also disloyal to the country during the rebellion. The Republicans will be on hand with "fixed" ammunition for the ballot box, on the day of the election, for the whole Republican ticket, and it will not be healthy for Democratic repeaters or assassins of the Indianapolis "Boys who wore the Blue" stripe to take a hand in it here. The *Post* and Mr. HOPKINS grow desperate as the day of battle approaches. On the whole, we do not think Major ERRETT need spend his money in buying up HOPKINS' adherents, be they real or "pretended." We are of opinion that he will go through triumphantly without such assistance, and we guess he will keep his money and maybe go "short" with it on the "gold" quotations of the *Post*.

THE New York *Times* of Saturday prints a carefully compiled exhibit of Southern indebtedness, and of the rascally practices by which the people of that section have sought to evade their just liabilities. It shows that every one of the States which attempted to establish the Southern Confederacy in 1861, except Texas, is to-day a defaulter on its bonds. In every one of them the bonds were mainly issued for internal improvements; they mostly were sold for fair value—scarcely any at such discount as the United States was subjected to in disposing of its bonds—and the money expended for the purposes for which the bonds were issued, if not always wisely, or honestly at least, with as much wisdom and honesty as is usual under such circumstances. By the aid of the money so obtained from our Northern capitalists, over six thousand miles of railroad have been built and are to-day doing their part toward the development of those States. In no one of these States is the rate of taxation excessive or the valuation extravagant. Crops have been good, and the general condition of things has been prosperous. The amount of valuation, debt, etc., is as follows:

	Assessed Valuation.	Debt.	Rat. to Val.	Debt per Cap.
Alabama	$ 148,000,000	$ 30,000,000	$20.27	$28.84
Arkansas	103,000,000	12,000,000	11.65	20.00
Florida	37,000,000	5,500,000	14.86	29.36
Georgia	275,000,000	23,000,000	8.36	18.04
Louisiana	200,000,000	22,000,000	11.00	28.62
Mississippi	158,000,000			
North Carolina	125,000,000	33,000,000	31.20	34.12
South Carolina	177,000,000	13,000,000	9.09	18.00
Tennessee	230,000,000	23,000,000	7.93	17.00
Texas	223,000,000	5,000,000	2.25	4.17
Virginia	330,000,000	47,500,000	14.40	37.70
Total	$2,068,000,000	$220,000,000	$10.81	$20.06

The annual interest on this debt is in the neighborhood of $14,000,000, which would give as a rate of taxation for interest alone $7 on $1,000, a rate by no means excessive or beyond the power of any ordinarily prosperous community to pay. The record is one which no honest man can study without a deep feeling of mortification, and one which, as the *Times*, with honest indignation says, "stamps with indelible disgrace the financial management of the States on whose votes TILDEN mainly relies for success."

THE local organ of Mr. HOPKINS pretends great anxiety concerning the purity of the forthcoming election. Whereby hangs a tale. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, as is generally known, is the charity bill of the Government; it provides for disabled soldiers and sailors; the return of destitute American citizens from foreign lands; the care of light houses and the like. An acknowledged rule of the House provides that no general legislation shall be grafted on any appropriation bill, and yet the Democratic party in the House, last summer, proposed, by a "rider" attached to that bill, to repeal the law creating supervisors of elections, and this on the eve of a Presidential election. And on a motion in the House to strike that "rider" from the bill, every Democrat but two voted against the motion, JAMES H. HOPKINS included. In the Senate, every Democrat voted against a like motion. And HOPKINS and his friends delayed the appropriations under this charity bill for more than two months, in the vain hope of extorting from a Republican Senate a consent to this infamous proposition. The repeal of these election laws would deprive the colored citizen of the South of his right to vote, and leave the Democrats of New York free to count up such a majority as might be required to carry the State under the scheme of the shameful TILDEN circular of 1868, and thus insure the vote of a solid South and the vote of New York for TILDEN and HENDRICKS.

IT is claimed by Mr. HOPKINS in his speeches that the South has accepted the results of the civil war, and yet on a resolution offered for adoption by Mr. HAMLIN, of Illinois, at the last session of Congress, announcing in simple and concise terms the propositions supposed to have been established by the war, every Democrat who was present, except fifteen, voted "no," HOPKINS himself included. The resolution was adopted, however, by a small majority, and thereupon, to nullify the effect of the declaration, COX, of New York, introduced a series of resolutions, for which HOPKINS voted, restating the Southern Democratic doctrines of 1860, the explicitness of which can be determined from the first of the series, which is as follows: "*Resolved*, That the people of the United States constitute a nation in the sense, to the extent and for the purposes defined by the Federal Constitution." The Democratic interpretation of the meaning of this resolution is shown clearly by the declaration of BUCHANAN that "it is manifest upon an inspection of the Constitution that this power [the power to coerce a State] is not among the specific and enumerated powers granted to Congress; and it is equally apparent that its exercise is not necessary and proper for carrying into execution any one of its powers."

AN application has been made through Messrs. HAMPTON and DALZELL of this city, on behalf of a number of corporations and private citizens of the State, to the Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs, to file a suggestion for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, with a view to securing a forfeiture of its charter. This company, as our readers generally are aware, is now engaged in the construction of a pipe line, from the oil regions in Butler county to the seaboard, for the transportation of crude oil. The Attorney General has fixed Wednesday next for hearing the argument, and as the Pipe Line Company has engaged Messrs. BREWSTER and SELLERS, of Philadelphia, to represent them, the preliminary struggle promises to be well contested. The petitioners attack the validity of the company's charter, and deny that it has the power of eminent domain, even if the charter were valid.

AT a Democratic meeting in the Twenty-first ward, on Friday evening last, Mr. HOPKINS declared that he always had been and is now a tariff man; that there was no collar around his neck, notwithstanding the free trade plank in the Democratic platform; that he was his own master, and would not be bound by his party caucusses. As a piece of declamation this may be all very fine, but it is flatly in the face of Mr. HOPKINS' *acts*. In the Democratic caucus, on the Speakership, when there was no obligation of a party nature resting upon him, he voted for KERR, an open and avowed free trader, against RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, a tariff man. No stronger evidence is needed to convince any man of the utter shallowness of Mr. HOPKINS' pretensions. Actions speak louder than words. No sincere tariff man would ever commit the folly of voting for a free trade Speaker of the House, against a tariff candidate from his own State.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tupper talked twaddle in the Talmage Tabernacle yesterday.

The French Reformed Church is the latest to threaten rupture and permanent division in its ranks.

Now the dog-wood gets the nose-bleed, and drops its leaves with great gouts of blood upon the green.

The Chicago school census, just completed, shows that the present population of that city is about 407,661.

Dr. Holland says: "One tires of talking to fools." Also many good people are tired of hearing the fools talked to.

The shipments of boots and shoes from New England are considerably in excess of the shipments of one year ago.

San Francisco's receipts of flour and wheat are expected this year to reach the large aggregate of 14,000,000 centals.

This is the season when the bitter-sweet, emblem of woman-kind, turns back its outer skirt to show its crimson kirtle.

Winter is coming, and amid the mast of shivering forests roam hungry porkers moved by the divine instinct of root hog or die.

The American Bible Society and the American Tract Society get $10,000 each by the will of the late Lucius Hopkins, of New York.

The latest system of steam propulsion for canals, is by moving the boat by the discharge of a current of steam from a pipe under the keel.

England's people are waking up to a white heat of indignation against Turkish atrocities, but the nobility of Great Britain do not seem to trouble themselves much about it. It is only poor and helpless Christians who are slaughtered.

WAGNER is out $3,000 by the Bayreuth opera, and is practicing his own musical howls and groans in rage. This is the deficit of the future.

The grain imports into Great Britain for the year ending August 31, 1876, were 118,704,118 cwt., an increase of nearly 23,000,000 cwt. over the preceding year.

It is to be hoped that this secret expedition which has just started out against the Indians will be more beneficial than that which left with so much blowing of trumpets last spring.

Next Thursday, in addition to Ohio's day, will be Merchants' day at the Centennial. The commercial exchanges of the principal cities of the Union have been enlisted for the event.

The country is just now troubled as Adam and Eve were in Paradise: there are too many apples. The difference, however, consists in there being no prohibition against eating them.

Nine-tenths of the Russian army, the clergy and the young men in general are in favor of war. The Czarowitch is at the head of the war party, and the Empress inclines to the same side.

At Lebanon, Kentucky, the other day, there was found in the center of the lobe of a cow's liver, a large sized pin, inclosed in an envelope of animal tissue, indicating that it had been there for a long time.

While Chinese diplomacy gets the best of the British, and compels them to stop the progress on the Woosung and Shanghai Railroad, the Japanese are vigorously pushing the building of their own lines.

Such is fame. A hymn tune in a new music book bears the name of "Polo." Perhaps it is to be sung on horseback. Perhaps we shall get to having hymn tunes named "Checkers" and "Backgammon."

The value of the exports to foreign ports from Baltimore during the past week was $699,106, against $1,106,948 the week previous. The falling off is mainly owing to the fact that a number of vessels now loading have been unable to clear.

The Sunday school workers of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Michigan have formed an association to copy the Chautauqua Assembly at some place more convenient to their fields. These things will multiply as the camp-meetings have.

There is a chimerical rumor to the effect that the war between Turkey and Russia may eventuate in the seizure of Palestine by the troops of the Czar and the foundation of a Jewish kingdom under the protection of the great Jewish bankers of the world.

Papers with "patent outsides" have lately been declared by courts both in this State and New Jersey to be not proper mediums for the publication of legal advertisements, inasmuch as they are not printed "in the county" in which the interests affected by such advertising exist.

The October meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in Philadelphia, beginning to-morrow, Tuesday evening. There will be no excursions during this meeting, that the members in attendance may have the opportunity to visit the International Exhibition.

Among the many other things which, in the mind's eye of that eloquent patriot, Colonel Sellers, has "millions in it," he pathetically mentions "hogs." The Colonel is right. So far as Chicago is concerned, there are now annually $50,000,000 in it. That city is now the greatest pork market in the world.

The search for the $4,300,000 of treasure, supposed to have been sunk with the British frigate Hussah off Port Morris, has been abandoned for the season, the chief diver, Sidney Cook, having gone to San Francisco, where he is to resume work on the wreck of the steamship Golden Gate, burned in 1862, from which he has already recovered $700,000.

They have queer atmospheric influences out in Nevada. The air is full of electricity. Recently a man at Meadow Valley, having occasion to get some iron pipe that hung on a rack, ascended a ladder holding a small iron rod in his hand. He at once received a severe electrical shock, partially stunning and totally demoralizing the astonished machinist.

The Commission of Army Engineers appointed to examine the foundations of the Washington monument, preparatory to its completion, have decided to call for bids from artesian well borers for boring into the ground on either side of the monument to the depth of one hundred feet, in order to ascertain the nature of the ground, and whether it will safely bear the weight of the completed structure.

PERSONAL

Secretary of War Cameron was among the jurors drawn recently in Dauphin county. He was excused from service on the strength of his holding a Government position.

Irene A. V. House, who shot her husband and was acquitted by a New Jersey jury the other day, is going to hire a hall and tell the public all about it. Her agent, who is to secure the hall in New York for her lectures, is GERRIT SMITH, who says he feels that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks warmly in favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.

Oscanyan, the well-known Oriental lecturer and late Consul General of Turkey in New York city, is to have a seat in the new Senate about to be formed by the Turkish Government as one of the representatives of the Armenians, who are to have ten members in that body. Mr. Oscanyan was not long ago elected a member of the National Assembly of the Armenians.

With his canvass in his Congressional district and his duties at the Centennial Exhibition General Hawley is kept pretty busy. He left Philadelphia last Monday, spoke in Berlin, Connecticut, on Monday evening, and after the meeting there went to New Britain, Connecticut, and saw a parade. On Tuesday night he spoke in Simsbury, Connecticut, and on Wednesday morning was again at his post in Philadelphia.

Mount Ararat has been successfully ascended by Mr. Bryce, of Lincoln's Inn, London. This is believed to be either the third or fourth ascent, the first having been made by Parrot in 1854, and the second by Abich in 1850. The mountain is 17,212 feet in height, and the last 4,000 feet had to be climbed alone, the Cossack escort refusing to go further. The Armenians of the neighborhood believe the mountain to be inaccessible, and insist that Noah's ark still remains upon the summit.

The house in which President Lincoln died is advertised for sale, accompanied by the announcement of his dying therein, as if that would attract purchasers; but scenes of tragedies are not usually considered desirable places of abode. It will be remembered that the mortally wounded President was carried from Ford's Theater to a house opposite and died, and was removed therefrom before ten o'clock the next day. For this brief occupancy the man residing in the house brought in a large bill against the Government for use of gas, for damage done carpets by the tread of those summoned to the deathbed, and for the discoloration with blood stains of the pillows and bedding on which the martyred man rested, yet these same blood-stained articles were sold as relics.

A story that is told partly at the expense of Edwin Booth, the actor, who is now playing in San Francisco, is not so apocryphal but that it will be enjoyed: "An agricultural admirer of the actor brought an enormous watermelon to the stage door as a present to him, and was admitted. He stood at the upper wings waiting for Booth to come off, when he suddenly recollected that he had left his team unhitched. He left the melon rolled to the center of the stage, down to where Booth and McCullough were in a very earnest colloquy as Iago and Othello. It much astonished Iago by a blow in the legs, and, being kicked, rolled to the side of the stage and fell off. The orchestra made it a prisoner, and at the close of the act ate it."

REPUBLICAN ELECTORAL TICKET.

AT LARGE—
BENJAMIN HARRIS BREWSTER,
JOHN W. CHALFANT.

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	JOHN WELSH,	15.	MILES L. TRACY,
2.	HENRY DISSTON,	16.	S. W. STARKWEATHER
3.	C. J. HOFFMAN,	17.	DANIEL J. MORRELL,
4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. B. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARFEL,	23.	WILLIAM KERR,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
12.	LEWIS PUGH,	26.	JAMES WESTERMAN,
13.	E. S. SILLIMAN,	27.	W. W. WILSUR.
14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, Jr., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
Advertising Agents,
37 Park Row, New York,
Desire to Call the Attention of Business Men, who wish to reach the Reading Public, to the following
FACTS:
1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.
2. They have had, and continue to have, cordial business relations with all the newspapers and other periodicals in the United States and Canada.
3. Their record with all these publications is one of fair treatment, honorable dealing and prompt settlements.
4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.
5. They are so acquainted with the entire press of the country that they can select the *best mediums* for any given purpose.
6. Having done advertising for all kinds of business, and avoided the rocks on their customers, they can give valuable suggestions as to the *size, style and position* which will make the most effective advertisement for the object to be attained.
7. Having many frequent orders for a large number of papers, they can, in most cases, get the work done for *less cost* than the advertiser would have to pay if he sent the order direct.
8. They examine all papers, note all omissions or irregularities, secure the strict fulfillment of every stipulation of the order, and submit full files for the inspection of the advertiser.
9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.
10. They submit estimates for any given list of papers, or for the entire issue of any district.
11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and other advertising matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.
They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.
This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable in every home medicine. It needs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, removes the dyspepsia and prolongs life. Everybody should have it. For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Diseases of the Stomach, and for all cases requiring a tonic. This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient method from we have discovered of Malaria, Iron combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla.
Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want the joyful vigorous feeling?
If you do, try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
Only ask a trial of this valuable remedy.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only genuine and original, and is the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and is not to be confounded with imitations offered to the public. I would caution the community to purchase only the genuine article manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. I am sorry the fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy, proves its worth and speaks warmly in favor. Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere.
Tape Worm Removed Alive,
Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. J. KUNKEL, 24 North 9th street, Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing all ordinary worms, call on your druggist and get a bottle of KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price, $1. MWF

For 25 Cents
WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE
AND SEND THE
Campaign Weekly
Commercial,
A 36 Column Paper,
From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.
ADDRESS
THE COMMERCIAL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hamm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bafley.

Insure with the
Ætna of Hartford
59 FOURTH AVENUE
ASSETS JAN. 1876 $6,497,275.94
S. S. CARRIER, Agent.

DRY GOODS!
1876.
NEW GOODS! LATEST
NOVELTIES!! SPECIAL BARGAINS!!! EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!!!!
NOTE—Our house being represented most beautiful assortment of Ladies' Nov very attractive stock, makes this assur this week in the markets of New York elties in DRESS SILKS, DRESS GOODS, edly the Finest Exposition of New Goo by two of our principal buyers, we are FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOOD ds it has ever been our pleasure to exhib now opening and have on exhibition s S, &c., which, in addition to our already it, and at the most popular LOW PRICES.
WM. SEMPLE
Is now offering Latest Novelties in
Silks, Dress Goods, Suitings, &c.
At very low prices.
Brown Colored Dress Silks.
One case received to-day at $1 and $1 12½ per yard, BROWN COLORED DRESS SILKS in assorted shades. These goods at the price are a special bargain.
Black, Colored, Fancy Silks.
Our lines of BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS are, as usual, full, complete and attractive in all the latest shades and colorings, and are offered at the unprecedentedly low prices of Six during the months of March and April.
New Popular Dress Goods.
A most beautiful line of New and Popular Dress Goods,
At 20 cents,
All-wool Striped Oversuiting,
Just opened, a special bargain,
At 25, 28 and 30 cents.
Plain and Diagonal Brocades,
In Navy Blue, Myrtle Green, Assorted Browns, and new leading shades, special bargains. New choice lines in Plaid and Striped Camel's Hair Suitings.
Colored and Black Cashmeres.
Latest shades and great variety of colorings and qualities in Colored and Black Cashmeres, from Extra Black Cashmeres from 40c upwards. Extra Colored Cashmeres from 25c to 82c. Special opening of new goods for this department to-day.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!
We have just received a large invoice of
TWO-BUTTON
KID GLOVES.
COLORS,
SEAL BROWN,
MODE, AND
SLATE, ONLY.
Price, $1 25
Warranted equal to the best $2 Kid Glove in the market.
James Caldwell & Co.
115 and 117
FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City.
CENTENNIAL HOTELS.
ELM AVENUE HOTEL,
FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.
FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.
A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.
d A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.
LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
STRICTLY FIRST CLASS
IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.
Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.
THE UNION HOTEL,
1314 Arch St., Philadelphia.
THE SMEDLEY HOUSE
1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WEBB, J. MURRAY WEBB, Pro

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 21, 1876.

The week closed with a quiet and steady feeling in banking circles. The discounting business is not remarkably active, but runs along in an even and generally satisfactory manner. Currency is tolerably plentiful and lenders are well able to meet all requirements that are likely to be made on them by first class borrowers. On the other hand, the mercantile demand for accommodations is tolerably active and furnishes moderately remunerative employment to a good share of the surplus funds of bankers. Rates are comparatively firm, though showing no indications of such hardening as indicates stringency. The usual rates for prime commercial paper are 8@9 per cent., with some gilt-edged paper going at 7 per cent., and one or two exceptional cases of loans on collateral at 6. The clearing house report shows an average volume of business during the week, but rather below the average of a year ago. The tables for the year thus far show a slight falling off in the volume of exchanges, while the balances adjusted are a little increased. The report for the week ending to-day is as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
October 16	$ 905,160 02	$154,500 32
October 17	1,045,480 29	185,534 09
October 18	703,826 83	74,813 43
October 19	806,186 71	124,611 55
October 20	728,058 77	90,056 77
October 21	782,487 47	102,693 55
Total week	$4,791,212 11	$ 787,615 22
Week ending Oct. 14	4,212,726 47	1,026,290
Week ending Oct. 7	4,611,070 19	924,345 95
Week end'g Sept. 30	4,775,... 75	780,351 48
Total 1876, to date	142,562,... 07	26,260,211 51
Total 1875, to date	150,216,094 64	33,676,170 09

—Affairs in New York seem to have settled down into comparative steadiness after the flurry caused by the war news during the middle of the week. The New York bank statement reflects the continued outflow of currency to the interior for the movement of the crops. The total reserve is $2,660,000 lower, by reason of a reduction of $1,929,300 in the legal tender average and $730,700 in the specie average; the surplus reserve is now $11,052,250, or $2,483,075 lower than last week. The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the past two weeks:

	Oct. 14.	Oct. 21.	Differences.
Loans	$292,781,300	$291,988,700	Dec. $ 792,600
Specie	18,347,300	17,416,900	Dec. 730,700
Tenders	30,849,300	48,330,200	Inc. 1,929,900
Deposits	223,925,900	221,218,200	Dec. 707,700
Circulation	18,604,400	14,716,300	Inc. 111,900
Legals	69,016,900	68,756,800	Dec. 1,959,000
Reserve required	55,481,475	55,304,550	
Excess	13,535,325	11,052,250	Dec. 2,483,075

—The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* has the following interesting remarks upon the value of stamped indorsements upon checks and drafts:

Several banks in Boston refuse to accept stamped indorsements upon the backs of checks received through the Clearing House or the daily course of settlements. In New York the use of such stamped indorsements is universal, and we have heard of no refusing them. We hold that a stamped indorsement is just as good as a written one, if made by the same authority. But the objection to stamped indorsements arises from the fact, which must be quite evident to any one, that it is easy for an unauthorized party to obtain a rubber stamp, or one of some other sort, and go into the business of making and passing indorsements by the wholesale. As for the written signature of bank officers to institute such a check through the proper avenues of circulation, there is little or no danger in the use of the printed indorsement. But we hold the written indorsement to be far safer one in the case of transmission of out-of-town collections.

—Concerning the question as to how a war in Europe might affect the sale of the new 4½ per cent. Government bonds, the Treasury Department makes the gratifying statement as reported by a correspondent, "that the 4½ per cents are maintaining their highest quotations in London in spite of the general unsettling of prices in European securities, and favors the hope that this condition might continue through a European war. In that case only one cause of interruption in the refunding of our bonds can be discovered. If there is war some of the Powers must raise money by loans. This is notably true of Russia, and might happen that to dispose of bonds Russia would offer such attractive inducements that capital would be diverted in that direction. It might seem better to wealthy money lenders to get Russian bonds at seventy-five or eighty, or even ninety, than American bonds at par. Those whose character of American securities might remain unimpaired, and yet the subscriptions stop because of the absorption of capital, for a time, in lower priced bonds of other countries.

—From the report of Superintendent Ellis on the condition of the State banks of New York, other than savings institutions, for the quarter ending September 30th, we learn that the aggregate loans and discounts of those in New York city, twenty-eight in number, amount to $58,349,667; those from trust companies, &c., $6,500,227; those from banks in Brooklyn, $1,043,644; legal tender notes, &c., $10,346,582; cash (whatever that may be), $1,237,767; total resources, $77,477,367. On the other side are the items of their capital stands charged at $15,333,200; surplus, $1,277,717; individual deposits, $41,658,033; due depositors, $3,462,153; due trust companies, &c., $6,630,120; circulation outstanding, $1,000,000; due other New York city show their total resources to be $58,349,667; their liabilities announced to the Clearing House, $46,078,117; circulation, $1,126,000; circulation, $38,028, and amount due depositors, $4,726,414. Information in regard to the State banks is not very easily attainable. The preponderance of their deposit business is noticeable.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 21, 1876.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	109½	110	110	110½	110	110
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	118¾	118⅝	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, coup	118¾	118¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865, new	122¾	122¾	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119	119	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1868, registered	119½	119½	....	....	....	....
10-40's, coupons	114¾	114¾	....	....	....	....
10-40's, registered	114¼	114¼	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's	124	123½	....	....	....	....
6's, 5 per cents	110¾	110¾	....	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	71	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Adams Express	98½	98½	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	97	97	....	....	....	....
American Express	62½	....	....	....	62½	....
United States Express	45	....	....	....	45	....
New York Central	104¾	....	....	....	....	104¾
Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Michigan Central	47	47½	....	47¾	47¾	47¾
Michigan Southern	60½	60½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
Illinois Central	83	83½	....	84	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest	40¾	40¾	40¾	41	41	41
Chicago & Rock Island	102¾	102¾	....	....	....	....
Rock Island	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	....	102¾
St. Paul common	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Do. preferred	70¾	71	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common	13¾	....	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Mississippi	17½	....	....	....	....	17½
Union Pacific	62¾	....	....	....	63	....
Terre Haute	13¾	....	....	....	13¾	....
N. J. Central	37¾	....	....	....	....	....
Hannibal & St. Jos	18¾	....	....	....	....	....
Iron Mountain	9½	....	....	....	....	....
C. C. C. & I.	3¾	....	....	....	....	3¾
Del. & Lack.	98¾	....	....	....	....	98¾
Carolinas, April	22½	....	....	....	....	....
Carolinas, July	32½	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's	107¾	....	....	....	....	....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	48	48¼	....
Reading	24	24¼	....
United Cos. of N. J	136¾	137	....
Phila. Tit'le & Buffalo	9¾	9¾	....
Lehigh Valley	49	49¼	....
Allegheny Valley	....	....	102¼
Central Transportation	....	....	39¾
Empire Transportation	....	....	47
P. C. & St. L. mort. b'ds	81	82	....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 110¾.

Money.

NEW YORK, October 21.—Money 1@3 per cent. Sterling steady at 482¾@483. Prime mercantile paper 4¾@7 per cent. Clearings $42,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $11,000. Customs receipts $110,000.

GOLD.

Gold declined from 110 to 109¾ and afterwards advanced to 110¾, which was the closing price. Carrying rates ½@1 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and strong. In railroad bonds this afternoon, Hannibal and St. Joseph convertible sixes, on demand and advanced from 79¾ to 80; Chicago and Northwestern consolidated gold coupons closed at 93½, the highest price of the week; Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse division, reacted to 103½; Toledo and Wabash second, sold at 65. State bonds quiet and unchanged. The stock market at the opening was strong and higher on the general list, final stocks were lower, but closed nearly the latter became stronger. As the day advanced prices advanced a fraction, except in Lake Shore, which early in the afternoon declined from 60¾ to 60, and recovered to 60¾. At the close the market was strong and higher, and the best prices of the week were made in some cases. The chief activity was in Western shares. Northwestern common advanced to 42, and preferred to 64¾, on large business. Lake Shore declined after opening up to 60¾, and closed at 60. In final sales Erie advanced to 9¾, Ohio and Mississippi to 17¾, Union Pacific to 63, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 14¾, Michigan Central to 48¾, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis to 90, and Western Union to 71¾, all closing at this improvement. St. Paul entered decidedly into the movement and for preferred; Delaware and Hudson ranged between 74¾ and 75¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western rose to 98¾, and Wabash, Pacific and Fast Line to 23¾, and closed at 78; New York Central was firm at 104¾@104¾; Erie preferred advanced to 21¾, and closed at 20¾; Rock Island was firm at 102¾@102¾; Fort Wayne advanced to 134, and closed at 133; Pittsburgh and Western preferred to 29½, and closed at 28; New York Central fell to 74

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 22, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind Dir.	Wind Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	29.591	55	80	S. E.	4 m'ls	Cloudy
2 P. M.	29.65	77	57	W.	8 m'ls	Fresh.
9 P. M.	29.6 9	63	77 5	S.	2 m'ls	Clear.

Mean barometer....29.679 Highest thermom....78
Mean thermom.....64.5 Lowest thermom.....52.5
Rainfall.....0.01

WAR DEPARTMENT, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, October 22, 1876, 10:48 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Height of barom.	Ther.	Rain'f in last eight hours.	State of weather.
Cairo	29.70	57	..	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.62	60	.53	Lt. rain.
Davenport	29.60	49	..	Cloudy.
Denver	29.95	58	..	Fair.
Indianapolis	29.62	56	.25	Lt. rain.
Keokuk	29.69	50	..	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	29.78	45	..	Clear.
Louisville	29.57	57	.50	Lt. rain.
Memphis	29.70	56	..	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.80	58	1.08	Lt. rain.
Omaha	29.78	44	..	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.69	61	.04	Fair.
Portland	30.16	55	.02	Clear.
Salt Lake	30.05	48	..	Clear.
San Diego	30.08	62	..	Clear.
San Francisco	30.10	57	..	Clear.
Santa Fe	29.89	45	..	Clear.
Shreveport	30.09	53	..	Clear.
St. Louis	29.77	51	..	Cloudy.
Vicksburg	29.90	54	..	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.85	41	..	Clear.

A Challenge.

Robert Peal, of Steubenville, wants to row Louis Felzinger, of Wheeling, a three mile single scull race, for $200 a side, allowing $25 for expenses, and is willing to meet L. F. at Harry Beaumont's, No. 6 Smithfield street at eleven this morning. The race, if made, is to take place at Philadelphia on the 4th prox.

Reading for the Home Circle.

The latest paper covered novels of all the standard publishing houses are to be found on the counters of Gildenfenney & Co., No. 69 Fifth avenue, opposite the COMMERCIAL office, in the usual form, as well as in the cheap shape issued from the Lakeside Library press of Chicago, costing from ten to twenty cents. The first volume of "Daniel Deronda," price twenty cents, has just been received, and the second volume will be along in a few days.

Concert at Braddock's.

A concert was given on Saturday night at Braddock's by a number of leading Pittsburgh amateurs, under the direction of Prof. Thomas F. Kirk. The programme embraced instrumental as well as vocal gems. The Misses Applebe, Zorn, Mulleu, and Lanigan, Mrs. Lizzie Kearney, Messrs. Vogel, McShane, Donnelly, Rourke and Fox were the principal performers. A cornet solo by Mr. T. F. Kirk was the gem of the evening.

The Zug Mill Disaster.

Michael Sullivan, a victim of the Zug mill disaster, leaves a very sick wife in destitute circumstances.

Frank Klein, who was injured by the explosion at Zug's mills, week before last, died last night. He was struck by a piece of metal in the forehead, and remained unconscious from the time of his injury until his death ensued. He was unmarried, and resided with his parents on Strawberry alley, Ninth ward. The deceased was a nailer by occupation. He was captain of the Ninth ward Democratic Marching Club.

Relief Concerts.

Delegates from a number of the German singing societies met yesterday afternoon, at the hall of the Harmonie Society, on Diamond street, to consider a project for a concert for the benefit of the sufferers by the Zug & mill disaster, when it was resolved to give the concert at some time in the near future. Another meeting will be held shortly to perfect arrangements. The Frohsinn and Lorlie Societies did not send delegates to the meeting yesterday, and it is understood that they will contribute their full share to the relief fund independently of the other societies. The Frohsinn Society will probably give a concert to that end.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The twenty-ninth stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held as follows: Friday evening, October 27th, Lawrence School building, and Saturday morning, October 28th, at Ralston School hall. The programme has been thus arranged:

EVENING SESSION.
Prayer.
Music—Quartette.....High School Choir.
Discussion—What Changes in Civil Service is Desirable? Opened by Geo. J. Luckey.
Music, Solo—"O, Ye Tears!".....Hattie Weil.
Select Reading.....G. Walter Dale.
Music, Duet.....Miss Mc Clough and Lindsay.

MORNING SESSION.
Prayer—Music.
Class Drill—Language Lessons.....Fanny Bird.
Discussion—Music.
Instruction—English Grammar. A. Burtt, A. M.
Discussion—Music.
Recess, five minutes.
Lecture—Class Management...Geo. J. Luckey.
Discussion—Music.
Miscellaneous Business.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

An Alleghenian Gashes His Throat and Arms, but Fails to Reach a Vital Point.

People residing on Center street, Third ward, Allegheny, were thrown into great excitement about eight o'clock Saturday evening by the report that one of their neighbors, Louis Walters, had attempted to take his life, and had gashed his throat and arms in a frightful manner. Many persons hastened to the house of Walters, where they found Mr. Walters lying on the floor with two ugly wounds in his throat and five cuts on his wrists. The blood was flowing rapidly from all his wounds, and it seemed impossible that the man could live. Officers Long and McMahill took Walters to the lockup, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. Cole, who pronounced them not of a dangerous character. The would-be suicide is a basket maker, and the weapon used in his rash attempt is a basket knife, about the size and shape of a shoe knife, and is very sharp. The point is the man's throat, while presenting a horrible appearance, are not very deep, the blade in neither case reaching the jugular vein or any other vital part. Walters is about fifty-five years of age, and has a wife and several children. No cause is assigned for his attempted self-murder.

THE SCULLING MATCH.

A Square Pull Between Morris and Scharff—The Southsider Wins by a Length—Time, 36:23.

Thousands of people were congregated on the banks of the Monongahela river, between Saltworks station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the buoy-boats five miles above, Saturday afternoon, this being the course over which Morris and Scharff were to row a five-mile race in single sculls for $1,000 a side and the championship of America. The weather was all that could be desired, and the water was as smooth as glass—everything, indeed, was favorable for an interesting contest. Four o'clock P. M. was fixed as the time for starting, and during the day, prior to that hour, the contestants remained in their respective boat houses, which were moored near the starting point. Both were reported by their trainers to be in excellent condition, and this was sufficient to justify the anticipation of a close race. Scharff, however, was the favorite all the time, and it was impossible to get any bets taken except at large odds. The pools sold at $100 to $70 on the Southsider, and a considerable sum was wagered by his friends at the heavy odds of two to one.

The oarsmen got into their shells a few minutes before four o'clock, and after some time they got into line, the word "go" was given by Mr. Tom Keese, the referee, and the struggle commenced. Morris took the lead at the start by about half a boat's length and maintained his advantage for about a mile, when Scharff, by a few powerful strokes, pulled up even, and kept gaining steadily until he was half a length ahead. At the two mile mark he nearly won again, but Scharff made the best turn, and started back fully a length and a half ahead. Then commenced a desperate struggle on the part of Morris for the lead, which was successfully resisted by the Southsider. At a point about a mile above the finish Morris had closed up the gap between them, and was less than half a length behind, but Scharff, by a beautiful spurt, increased his advantage to a full length, which he maintained to the close, crossing the line in thirty-six minutes and twenty-three seconds. His antagonist was only three seconds later. The race was one of the closest and most exciting that was ever rowed on our waters, and, what is still more gratifying, there were no "fouls," nor "kicks," nor other unpleasant things which have formerly characterized boat races in this community.

The attendance was very large, greater, it is said, than at any previous race on that course. The Baltimore and Ohio, and the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroads ran special trains to the course, carrying thousands of passengers. Several steamboats, crowded with people, were also on the course, while those who went in wagons, carriages, buggies and on foot, numbered not less than two thousand. It is estimated that ten thousand persons witnessed the race.

Mr. Keese, the referee, decided the contest in favor of Scharff, and Morris and his friends received the same without a murmur, Morris acknowledging that he was fairly beaten.

The members of the press are under obligations to Mr. R. Evans, Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, for taking them to the race in a special car.

EAST END ENTHUSIASM.

Pittsburgh's Orient Resplendent.

The Horny Handed Sons of Toil in Line.

The "Solid South" at a Discount

THE GRANDEST PAGEANT YET.

Northern "Mudsills" vs. Southern Oligarchs.

Saturday Night's Spectacle — The Eclipse of Political Demonstrations —Count the Clubs—Figures Don't Lie—The Broad Avenues of East Liberty Echo to the Tread of Ten Thousand Freemen—Beauty and Brilliancy Welcome the Hosts of Republicans.

Saturday night's spectacle in the East End was the greatest demonstration of political enthusiasm ever made in the "State of Allegheny." Not only were the two cities and their cohorts there, but the loyal citizens of the county rallied to make the occasion a jubilee for the Republican victories in Ohio and Indiana. And, while there should be rejoicing over such glorious results, right gallantly did the hosts of Republican veterans display their enthusiasm on Saturday evening. It was truly a parade of workingmen. The men who gave to Pittsburgh the name and fame of being he vulcania of the world were out in force.

The parade was a grand, a glorious affair, and the East End may never witness its like again. As we cannot characterize its chief features by any other name than simply *splendid*, we gladly give honor where it is due—to General James S. Negley, the originator and the successful conductor of the entire affair. From first to last he supervised the details; and, in the short time in which he had to operate, the credit is the greater.

The citizens of the East End had decorated their residences in a generous manner. There was almost as much illumination along the sidewalks as above the ranks, and the large galaxy of ladies that crowned the spectacle everywhere—because the large majority of the East End voters were in the ranks—added lustre to the halo of fire that encircled East End Republicanism.

The material portion of the demonstration had received complete attention. The facilities for transportation were good; and, while many clubs, notably those coming from the down town portion along Fifth avenue, declined to avail themselves of the arrangements, the large number—we should say the large number—from the South Side and Allegheny, were accommodated to the top of their bent.

The published route was followed with he exception that the countermarch was made on Stanton avenue instead of Broad street.

It was very shortly after eight o'clock when the several divisions formed at their respective rendezvous. The formation was characterized by the usual skill accompanying a thorough military commander like the chief marshal.

EAST END DIVISION.

The first division, composed of the East End clubs, formed on Thirty-eighth street, right resting on Butler. This division was commanded by General A. L. Pearson, and made a magnificent appearance. They marched in the following order:

Great Western Band.
Chief Marshal Gen. Jas. S. Negley.
Staff.
Escort—The East End Club, 240 men.
Capt. P. D. Perchment.
Drum Corps.
Wilkins township Hayes and Wheeler Club, 125 men, Capt. W. F. McKelvey.
Drum Corps.
Swissvale Hayes and Wheeler Club, 80 men, Capt. Sam. Dougherty.
Coal Valley Band.
Welsh Hayes and Wheeler Battalion.
Welsh Glee Club.
Welsh Central Hayes and Wheeler Club.
This organization comprised delegations from the South Side, Soho, Lawrenceville and Woods Run, and were marshaled by Thomas W. Davis, Esq., assisted by a numerous staff. There were not less than 500 men in the ranks, and every man was a voter.
Coal Band.
Joe Mitchell Glee Club.
Carriages containing prominent citizens of the Seventeenth ward.
Star Drum Corps.
Lawrenceville Hayes, Wheeler and Ecrett Battalion, including the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards Hayes, Wheeler and Ecrett Clubs. Companies A, B, C and D, in all 650, under command of Colonel R. Paul, distributed.
Seventeenth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 150 men Captain John D. Hoerr.
Drum Corps.
Seventeenth ward Republican Club, 80 men, Captain Charles Robinson.
Martial Band.
Sixteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Ecrett Club, 120 men, Captain R. Dalzell.
Drum Corps.
Eighteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Ecrett Club, 80 men, Captain Alonzo Kennedy.
Fifteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Ecrett Club, 113 men, Captain Thomas Parker.
Cornet Band.
Fifteenth ward Republican Junior Club, 90 men.
Fifteenth ward Solar Iron Works, 80 men.
Lawrenceville Republican Club, 60 men.
Seventh Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 150 men, Captain Dan. Stottler.
Sandy Creek Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 88 men, Captain J. M. Johnson.

OLD CITY DIVISION.

This corps, composed of the old reliables, made a grand appearance, and we must specially compliment the Old Grand Central, the Eleventh ward white and colored and the Ninth ward, Captain James Boyd, for their fine marching. After disembarking from the train the division formed on Butler street, right resting on Thirty seventh. The column moved in the following order:

Major W. J. Moorhead, Acting Marshal.
Staff.
Duquesne Greys Band.
B. F. Kennedy Pioneers, 80 men.
Errett Guards, 80 men, Captain S. A. Barr.
E. M. Snodgrass Glee Club.
Seventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 125 men, Captain J. D. McFarland.
Pittsburgh Veteran Glee Club.
Martial Band.
Eighth Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 160 men, Captain Ham Lowe.
Drum Corps.
First Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 100 men, and 60 juniors, Captain J. C. Hazeley.
W. J. Mathews Glee Club.
Martial Band.
Second Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 120 men, Captain Gus. L. Braun.
Second Ward Cadets (colored) 76 men Captain Alex. Webb.
Thirty-second ward Pioneers, 48 men Captain G. N. McKain.
Drum Corps.
Third ward Hayes and Wheeler club, 120 men, Captain Kuhn Kennedy.
Martial Band.
Fourth ward Hayes and Wheeler club, 75 men, Captain H. D. McKnight.
Fifth Ward Glee Club.
Drum Corps.
Fifth ward Hayes and Wheeler club, 130 men, Captain John Harvey.
Smoky City Drum Corps.
Sixth Ward Veteran Club, 200 men, Captain William Richardson.
Brass Band.
Sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 150 men, Captain Richard Lee.
Martial Band.
Old Grand Central (colored) Club, 160 men, Captain John Hatfield.
This club marched in hollow square, cruciform and in other fancy styles, performing those difficult maneuvers in superb style.
Martial Band.
Ninth and Tenth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 200 men, fifty juniors, Captain J. Boyd.
Cornet Band.
Eleventh Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 250 men, Lieutenant Semple.
Eleventh Ward Juniors, sixty members.
Eleventh Ward Colored Republican Club, 150 men, Captain Gus Larimer.
Martial Band.
David Spence Glee Club.
Twelfth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 140 men, and 60 axmen, Captain William Bryant.
Drum Corps.
Henry McCoy Glee Club.
Thirteenth ward Invincibles, 120 men, Captain H. C. Campbell.
Fourteenth Regiment Drum Corps.
Fourteenth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 240 men, Captain Lew. T. Brown.
Martial Band.
Twenty-third Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, 150 men, Captain Israel Keller.

ALLEGHENY DIVISION.

This portion of the procession was a feature of special attraction. Under the general command of John A. Hare, Esq., there were two sub-divisions—the East and West end; severally comprising the clubs from the east and west of Federal street. They formed, after leaving the cars, on Penn avenue, and with the right resting on Thirty-third street.

They marched in the following order:
Marshal—John H. Hare, Esq.
Staff.
Reserve Cornet Band.
West End Corps—Major W. C. Cooke, commanding, and staff.
O'Hara Township Club, 150 men. This club carried several fine banners with excellent mottoes.
Fourth Ward Pioneers, Major Dick Brown commanding battalion. This splendid organization consisted of four companies, commanded as follows. The battalion numbered 400 men.
Veteran Boys in Blue, Major D. L. Megraw commanding battalion, and Captain David Nichol commanding company. This battalion numbered 112 men.
German Silver Cornet Band.
Fourth ward Minute Men, Captain Jas. Archbald, 154 men. This organization attracted universal attention by its splendid discipline and excellent marching.
Keystone Band.
Grand Central Battalion, commanded by Adjutant James Watts. The battalion turned out 224 men, embraced in three companies, commanded respectively by Captains Kitchen, Reynolds and Barker.
Two wagons, from the Third ward, containing some forty voters, carrying transparences, one of which bore the inscription, "Our club good for 200 voters for Hayes and Wheeler."
Germania Band.
Third Ward Marching Club, Captain Cowes, 107 men.
Third Ward Grand Central Club (colored), Captain John Jenkins, 111 men.
Third Ward Juniors, 40 boys, Captain Aiken.
Drum Corps.
Third Ward Vigilants (colored), 84 men, Captain Taylor.
East End corps—Major A. J. Pentecost, commanding and staff.
Second Ward Drum Corps.
Second Ward Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club, 78 men, Captain Ed. Armstrong.
Drum Corps.
Fifth Ward Marching Club, Captain George Bardonner, 91 men.
Drum Corps.
Fifth Ward Juniors, Captain Wm. Hall, 58 boys.
Brass band.
Sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Battalion, Major D. R. Calhn, 223 voters. This club carried a large transparency bearing numerous devices and mottoes, among which was "Sammy coming out of the little end of the horn."
Sixth Ward Juniors, Captain James Simpson, 34 boys.
Sixth Ward Colored Club, 75 men, Captain G. Bowie.
Mounted men of the Ninth and Eleventh wards, 63 in number, commanded by Captain Keyser.
Masonic Brass Band.
Marching Clubs of the Ninth and Eleventh wards, 224 men, commanded by Captain Canham.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION.

The hard-fisted yeoman from the South Side presented a gallant appearance. Led by Alderman Phillip Hoerr and coming from the extreme portion of the city, they deserve credit for their excellent display. They formed, after leaving the train, on Thirty-seventh, right resting on Butler street, and marched in the following order:
Marshal, Alderman Phillip Hoerr.
Staff.
Washington Cornet Band.
South Side Corps, Alderman J. M. Snafer.
Marshal and staff.
Mount Washington Cornet Band.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Clubs, 240 men and 40 juniors, Captain Wesley Cunrch.
Washington Cornet Band.
Twenty-sixth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 225 men, 60 juniors, Captain James O'Neill.
St. John's Cornet Band.
Twenty-eighth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 140 men.
Monongahela City Republican Club, 107 men.
Elizabeth Cornet Band.
Elizabeth Republican Club, 80 members.
Twenty-ninth Ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 130 men, Captain Willett.
Martial Band.
Elizabeth Borough Hayes and Wheeler Club, 120 men.
West Elizabeth Republican Club, 98 men.
Jefferson Township Hayes and Wheeler Club, 60 men.
East End Corps—Major F. C. Negley and staff.
Mt. Oliver Cornet Band.
Thirtieth ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 150 men, Captain Richard Jones.
Mt. Oliver Cadets.
Mt. Oliver Glee Club.
Martial Band.
Thirty-first ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 100 men, Captain J. C. Thomas.
Marched in the following order: Invincibles, Captain C. W. Batchelor, 94 men.
Thirty-third ward Hayes and Wheeler Club, 88 men, Captain Robert Ross.
Martial Band.
Mansfield Hayes and Wheeler Club, 108 men.
Company B., Mansfield Colored Republican Club, 40 men.
West End Glee Club.
Beck's Run Cornet Band.
West Liberty Hayes and Wheeler Club, 40 men.
Heath Zouave Drum Corps.
West End Battalion, Major W. N. Erwin and staff.
Thirty fourth ward Hayes Wheeler and Errett Club.
Thirty fifth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain McDonald.
Thirty sixth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club.
Charlers borough Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain Graham.
Union township Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Club, Captain Abe Winters.

THE ROUTE.

The route of procession was as follows: Butler street to Forty-fourth, to Penn, to Main, to Liberty, to Center, to Neville, to Ellsworth, to Hiland to Stanton avenue, and countermarch by the right flank to Penn, to Fifth avenue, where the columns passed in review before the Chief Marshal, General Negley, and then dismissed.

NOTES.

There was a large abundance of significant mottoes and devices carried in the line, which gladdened the hearts of all he beholders. The majority related specially to Tilden's rebel sympathies; and Mr. Hopkins' free trade proclivities, he anti-tariff plank of the St. Louis platform, and Mr. Hopkins' vote for a free trade speaker came in for their share of ridicule.

The Grand Central Battalion was the feature of the Allegheny Division, numbering 200 men. The field officers present were Maj. Wm. C. Cooke, Major James Watts, Adjutant; Harry Pfahl, Q. M.; Dr. J. D. White, S. M.

The several companies were commanded as follows:

Company A, Captain F. Kitchen; Company B, Captain W. J. Barker; Company C, Captain Reynolds; Company D, Captain Joel S. Bingham.

The East End "Dominoes" carried a transparency, on which was inscribed the mottoes "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty," "Effect always."

O'Hara township was "Solid for Bayne."

Verona borough said: "Sammy, pay your income tax;" and "no compensation to rebels."

The Old Grand Central, of Pittsburgh, marched in sections of thirty-two, and kept a line as straight as a die.

The Iron City took a work turned out fifty-eight men and six wagons filled with voters, under command of Captain D. Fitzsimmons.

Captain James Boyd, of the Ninth ward, officered a most attractive body, Continentals, pioneers, swordsmen, guldon-bearers, in addition to a choice force of equipped torchbearers, and every one of them—Captain and all—is a son of toil and a voter. There were only a couple of hundred of them.

The Eleventh ward gave an excellent account of themselves.

And now talk of your boss processions.

Stockton Mathews, Esq.

A dispatch received on Saturday by Chas. S. Fettermen, Esq., Chairman of the Republican County Committee, announces that Stockton Mathews, Esq., the eminent Baltimore lawyer, will address the citizens of this county on next Friday evening. His discussion of the political issues will be a superb treat. It is said that the Exposition building will be secured for the occasion.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THOMANN'S trial, for the murder of Kuhlman, is set for to-day.

THE Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Turtle Creek will be opened on Wednesday.

JOHN KELLY, for burglarizing Mr. R. J. Brinker's house, Ross street, has been committed for trial.

JOHN JOHNSON is charged before Alderman D. L. Smith, of Allegheny, on oath of Joseph Logan, with the larceny of four empty barrels, valued at ten dollars. Hearing to day.

JUDGE SHANNON, of Dakota Territory, who has been visiting the Eastern cities, stopped in this city on Saturday to spend a few days with old friends. He will return to Dakota shortly.

THE Diamond Bank, of this city, and the Third National, of Allegheny, have each deposited $50,000 of four-and-one-half per cent. bonds with the United States Treasurer, to secure their circulating notes.

A BUNDLE, containing a child's clothing, was found last night on the sidewalk at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. The finder carried it to the Twelfth ward station house, where it awaits identification by the owner.

HON. JOHN MCCLE, poet, laureate, philosopher and essayist, will reply in the COMMERCIAL of to-morrow to the card of Maross Jenkins, Esq., published in the different Sunday papers, bearing on the case of Jenkins vs. the railroads, Rubie, *et al.*

MESSRS. J. B. SMITH, John Thompson, Fred. Dippold and Colonel J. P. Kramer, of this city, members of the Kankakee Sporting Club, returned on Friday from a two weeks hunt in the Kaukakee marshes. During their sojourn there, they bagged over a thousand ducks, which they consider pretty fair sport in the shooting line.

THIS morning at 9:30 Smythe's twelfth Centennial excursion leaves the Union depot for Philadelphia via. the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. From appearances it is to be a rousing affair, as tickets from six to eight hundred persons. His next excursion will leave on Monday of next week at the same hour.

MAYOR PHILLIPS, Saturday morning, passed the following sentences: Peter Coyle, drunk and disorderly, sixty days in the barrel factory. Wm. Dummett, for raising a disturbance at the house of Tony Breigle's, was fined $10 and costs. Wm. Daddt and Joseph Bowers, for fighting, were each fined $5 and costs.

STEVEN SADLER, an old man, died suddenly Friday morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ann Stemler, in Stowe township. He was suffering through the night, and was given some stimulants by his daughter, which made him feel easier. After an absence of a short time she returned and found him dying. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury rendering a verdict of death from natural causes.

THE GREAT PIPE LINE PROJECT

Application for a Writ of Quo Warranto —The Charter of the Pennsylvania Transportation Company Attacked as Invalid—Hearing Fixed for Wednesday Next, at Eleven O'clock.

The readers of the COMMERCIAL are familiar with the scheme for the construction of a pipe line, from the oil regions in Butler county, to the seaboard at New York, for the purpose of conveying crude oil, as is now done on a limited scale in the oil districts. Important interests are involved in the project, and the companies owning the various railway lines which have been constructed mainly for the carrying of the oil product, are specially concerned. It was not presumed or expected that these corporations would suffer the loss of such an important item of trade without carefully scrutinizing the charter of the competing corporation and the powers which they propose exercising under it. This has already been done, and an application has been made to the Hon. George Lear, Attorney General, and Hon. Wm. McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs, on behalf of a number of corporations and private citizens of the State, to file a suggestion for a writ of *quo warranto* against the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, for the purpose of forfeiting its charter. The principal allegations are that the corporation has no legal existence; that if it had a legal existence and valid charter, it has not the power of eminent domain for the purpose of taking the property of the citizen for laying down a pipe line; that it has no right to exercise the functions of a common carrier, and no authority to lay down and maintain a line of pipe as contemplated; and that it has committed sundry acts unwarranted by its charter, which are sufficient to work a forfeiture thereof.

The grounds of forfeiture have been prepared with great care by Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, on behalf of the parties applying for the *quo warranto*, and printed copies have been placed in the hands of the Attorney General and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The grounds embrace matters both of law and of fact, and if, upon a full hearing, they are deemed sufficient, the Attorney General will file his suggestion in court, and the whole question will come up. As there are matters of fact in dispute, it may result in a jury trial—probably in the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin county.

F. Carroll Brewster and David W. Sellers, Esqs., of Philadelphia, appear for the Pennsylvania Transportation Company, and will resist the application with their well known ability—so that the preliminary battle will be warmly contested.

The Attorney General has fixed Wednesday next, at eleven o'clock, at his office, as the time and place for hearing the argument. The Secretary of Internal Affairs sits with him, under the provisions of the act of May 14, 1874, which, in brief, provides, among other things, as follows:

"It shall be his especial duty to exercise a watchful supervision over the railroad, banking, mining, manufacturing and other business corporations of the State, and to see that they confine themselves strictly within their corporate limits, and that their officers and agents shall charge, under oath, any corporation with transcending its corporate functions or infringing upon the rights of individual citizens, said Secretary shall carefully investigate such charges, and may require from said corporation a special report, as enjoined in the Constitution of the State; and in case he believes the charges are true in the matter complained of is beyond the ordinary province of individual redress, he shall certify his opinion to the Attorney General of the State, whose duty it shall be, by an appropriate legal remedy, to redress the same by a proceeding in the courts, at the expense of the State."

The refining and other industries of this community, as well as the railroad corporations, are deeply concerned in this proceeding, and the result of the argument will be looked for with much interest.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Present, Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Mercur, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.

The list for the week having been exhausted on Friday, there were no arguments heard on Saturday.

John R. Large, Esq., was permitted to renew his motion for a special *allocatur* in the case of the empty oil barrel informers, and argue it. The court had previously declined to grant the writ, but consented to a rehearing, and will further consider the case.

United States District Court—Judge Ketchum.

Turner Patterson, of Mercer county, was tried and convicted for passing counterfeit fractional currency.

Some business not of public interest was transacted in the bankruptcy branch of the court.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The Hazlewood B. & L. Association made application for authority to dispose of its real estate. Notice was ordered to be given.

Commonwealth *ex rel.*, vs. William Todd. Return day of writ extended to November 9.

W. B. McGray vs. Lotitia Robinson. Award of arbitrators presented and approved and judgment on it ordered to be entered.

E. D. Hanna vs. Thomas Mitchell. The counsel consenting, judgment was ordered to be reduced to $280.

Oliver Wharton vs. George C. Burgwin, Mark Bork and John H. Pollitt were appointed appraisers.

In the voluntary assignment of Nicholas Nicolas, the assignee was authorized to make public sale of real estate.

In the voluntary assignment of the Ohio and Pittsburgh Milk Company, J. N. Nesbit was substituted for Wm. Domer as an appraiser.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Connors vs. Eaton; Mellor *et al.* vs. Beatty; Reiseck vs. Woods' Run Saving Fund and Loan Association; Bryan, trustee, vs. Sanderson; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Bamback *et al.*; Middlesex Fire Company vs. Peter; the N. S. B. & L. Association vs. Duncan; Noll vs. Hahn *et al.*; Carney *et al.* vs. Ormsby B. and L. Association; Fryvogle for use vs. Patterson *et al.*; Casey & Slatterly; Dunn *et al.* vs. Finch & Co.; Gast *et al.* vs. Wier *et al.*; Walter vs. Hallman; Davis vs. Sacer; Morgan vs. Young; Johnson vs. Briggs, executor.

Common Pleas No 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The election of Wm. W. Speer as trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank was approved.

George L. Miller, for use, vs. C. Miller & Krapp. J. S. Vanvoorhis was appointed Commissioner.

J. E. Crone vs. Dr. Erdman. Report of Auditor confirmed absolutely.

Edward Eichenlaub was appointed Inspector of elections of the Borough of Etna, in place of Joseph Frederick.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

August Swabdoller, indicted for felonious assault and battery and found guilty of unlawful shooting, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and undergo an imprisonment of three months in the workhouse.

Joseph R. Bradley, indicted for felonious assault and battery and found guilty of unlawfully cutting Henry Rabe, was sentenced to two years to the workhouse.

Robert Tealand, convicted of a felonious assault and battery on Samuel T. Hibler, was sentenced to the workhouse for two years.

Mary Williams, *alias* Mary Holmes, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sentenced to nine months in the workhouse.

Thornton Smith, found guilty of assault with intent to commit rape, was sentenced four years to the penitentiary.

James Bleakely, found guilty of fornication, was fined fifty dollars and compelled to pay the costs of prosecution.

Samuel Colvin, found guilty on four indictments for selling liquor to miners, was sentenced on one to pay $300 and the costs, and the costs on the other three.

Michael Gilway, convicted of a similar offense, got a similar sentence.

Surety cases occupied the attention of the court after the imposition of these sentences.

LEGAL NOTES.

The Mt. Union College, of Ohio, brought suit in Common Pleas Court No. 2, against the Tradesman's Industrial Institute, to recover $150 for the use of a lot of zoological specimens belonging to the college, during the term of the Exposition. The suit is entered through the agent of the college, Rezan McGirr. The contract was for $225, on which only $75 were paid. Plaintiff says he has no security for the payment of the balance. J. A. Emery appears as counsel for the college.

In the same court B. A. Elliott & Co., florists, entered suit against the same defendants to recover $150, which plaintiffs allege is due on the amount of premiums awarded it by the Industrial Institute for floral specimens. Gazzam and Cochran appear for the plaintiffs.

John Barton, Esq., has filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 2, on the part of Crawford Robinson and others to restrain A. M. Keppel, W. P. Dilworth and J. H. Colvin from erecting a powder magazine in Penn township, about fifty yards from Lincoln avenue and in a populated district, as they threaten to do. A hearing was fixed for the 28th inst., the defendants in the meanwhile to stop proceedings.

The jurors summoned by the Common Pleas No 2 for the fifth Monday of this month, will not be needed, as the court will hold jury trials this week, and hear only cases on the argument list; the two following weeks. Jury trials are interfered with by the Supreme Court taking up Allegheny county cases at this period.

J. W. Over filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas No. 1, on behalf of Joseph Cunningham, against Ann and Charles Grinder, of Shaler township, to restrain them from obstructing a road over their premises, which the plaintiff claims he has a right to use.

Suicide of an Old Man.

John Hoffman, aged seventy-two years, shot himself in the left temple Saturday afternoon, at his residence, in Hampton township, producing a wound which caused his death about one o'clock yesterday morning. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, the jury giving a verdict of suicide. The deceased leaves a wife and one son. His mind had been deranged for some time before the commission of the act which deprived him of life, and he was doubtless insane at the time of the shooting.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A large and earnest meeting was held at Martin's school house, West Deer township, on Saturday night. The meeting was called to order by Captain Magill, and the following officers elected: Chairman, C. K. McElheny, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Robert Herron, S. G. McAllister, Robert Scott, Jos. S. Thompson and Robert Black. Secretary, W. H. Magill. The meeting was very large and enthusiastic, the school house being filled to its utmost capacity. Addresses were made by S. P. Fulton, Jos. S. Haymaker and R. S. Frazier, Esqs., after which the meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for the whole Republican ticket.

BANNER PRESENTATION.

The Second ward marching club was presented with a large and beautiful banner at their hall on First avenue last evening, prior to the East End procession. The banner was the gift of the Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, the next Senator of the Forty-third district, on one side is inscribed in large gilt letters: "Second Ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett Marching Club," with a large and well executed picture of Rutherford B. Hayes in the center by one of our well known artists. On the other side was "Senator—Joseph M. Gazzam." After the club was formed for parade the presentation speech was made by S. A. Will, Esq., in a neat and happy manner, and received on the part of the club by W. H. Duval, Esq., after three rousing cheers for the donor, speaker and the whole ticket. The banner was given over to the color bearer of the old Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, who bore it aloft.

DEMONSTRATION AT CALIFORNIA, PA.

The Hayes and Wheeler Club of this place arranged for an open air meeting on last Thursday evening, which proved a grand success. A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the speakers, and the remark was made by them that it was the most orderly and attentive they had met during the campaign. Mr. Sayers and Hon. H. J. Vankirk, of Washington, Pa., made effective and telling speeches. Mr. McClain, candidate for Assembly, made a short speech and was well received. Democrats here are seeing the error of their way, and there is quite a number who will vote the Republican ticket.

BEAVER COUNTY REPUBLICAN RALLY—THE COUNTY WIDE AWAKE.

ROCHESTER, October 21, 1876.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

"Old Beaver" is all ablaze with political fire and "wide awake" torches.

The turn out of the marching clubs last night was one of the largest and finest ever seen in this region. The boys from Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Fallston, Bridgewater, Beaver, Freedom and Rochester were out in full force, headed by the Beaver Falls Band.

The hum of the drum, the clear notes of the fife, the harmony of the different instruments of the band, the loud and frequent huzzas of the boys and the grand echo from the sidewalks made the hills and valleys resound. The people turned out en masse, men, women and children, to see the parade. It had been announced but at the close of the marching, Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence and others would address the people in the Diamond; but, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was deemed impracticable to have any speeches.

Considerable disappointment was occasioned by the change of the programme as many citizens from the different towns and the surrounding country had assembled to hear the issues of the day discussed. We are assured that this will yet be done. Look out for an increased Republican majority in "Old Beaver."—6.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY AT BECK'S RUN—DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE.

The Republicans of Lower St. Clair had a grand rally at Beck's Run, near the office of Hays' coal works, on Friday night last. The marching club of that township was out in full force—75 men—and the Baldwin township "Straight-aways," Captain Gibboney, numbering 80 men, were also on the ground. The attendance was very large, there being at least 1,000 people present. Squire Ritchie presided, and speeches were made by H. A. Collier, Esq., Hon.